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N. Y.-Hub Steamers Sunk; Italy Signs Allied Terms; Canada Joins Food Board

The World's Day—October 29, 1943

Boston: Steamers Boston and New York Sunk

Two steamers once familiar as the Boston and New York in service between the cities which gave them their names were sunk months ago in convoy duty on the North Atlantic, it was announced by the Navy today. [Page 5.]

Five men accused of stealing food from life rafts and tools from Army trucks being readied for the war fronts at Boston and Hingham Naval Depots were placed under heavy bail in Federal Court today. [Page 2.]

Non-Jewish leaders in Dorchester-Mattapan area pledge fight against anti-Semitism in support of the Jewish community. [Page 2.]

Fort Ethan Allen, historic military post in Vermont, will be closed within 30 days and the troops sent elsewhere under an efficiency move, according to Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, who said the artillery range may reopen after winter.

In Europe: Italy Signs Undisclosed Allied Terms

An agreement covering the economic and financial terms required of Italy was signed by the Allied governments and Italy on Sept. 29, it was learned in London. The terms, undisclosed, were described as "severe."

At least 1,200,086 German civilians have been killed or reported missing in Allied air raids since the start of the war, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich said.

Clement R. Attlee was re-elected leader of the British Labor Party without opposition last night and Arthur Greenwood was renamed chairman of the Administrative Committee.

Donald Nelson, head of the United States War Production Board, left Russia yesterday for an unknown destination, a Moscow radiocast said.

No less than 519 Czech patriots in the Moravian town of Olomouc have been condemned by the Germans, the Czechoslovakian Information Bureau said in London.

The possibility of a shakeup in the puppet French Government of Pierre Laval "is not being disputed" in German Foreign Office circles, the Berlin Radio said.

A group of Rome civilians has suggested the declaration of the Italian Capital as a neutral "holy city" under the supervision of a non-political 11-man commission and a neutral Swiss delegation, the Swiss telegraphic agency said.

A fundamental shakeup in the Greek Government in exile when King George II returns to Cairo was predicted in London diplomatic circles. [Page 9.]

Rome Fascists have demanded that Count Galeazzo Ciano be shot along with all other Party members who helped overthrow Mussolini, the Berlin Radio said.

Washington: Wickard 'Neutral' Food Chairman

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced a rearrangement of the Anglo-American Combined Food Board whereby Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard will be its "neutral" chairman and Canada will obtain membership. Mr. Roosevelt termed the action a step toward simplification. Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, will be a member of the Combined Food Board.

A Presidential Board, considering wage demands of over 1,000,000 railroad workers, heard union counsel contend they have a legal claim to 8 cents an hour increase agreed to by the railroads but disallowed by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for air route rights between the United States and Cairo, Egypt, and to link Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, and Detroit—the American terminals of the proposed route—with London and Paris, via the Azores.

The National War Labor Board has approved a general wage increase of 32.2 cents a day for 80,000 anthracite miners, members of the United Mine Workers, and approved tool and other concessions worth 20 to 25 cents a day, and a boost from $30 to $50 in vacation pay.

The War Food Administration has announced a 20-cent increase on producer prices of Class One milk sold in the New York Metropolitan milk marketing area to be financed through a Government subsidy, effective Nov. 1, intended to prevent increase in consumer prices.

The Army urges dependents of soldiers to fill out and return promptly a new dependency certificate being mailed to them, saying delay may mean possible discontinuance of allowances.

The number of idle mine workers neared 77,000 in 11 states while President Roosevelt withheld any hint of his plans to meet the new coal crisis—the fourth in six months.

National: Some Interned Japanese Decline Work

Japanese interned at Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center are passively refusing to work but about 350 loyal Japanese from other War Relocation Centers have volunteered to harvest hundreds of acres of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, most of which will be shipped to supply the Japanese relocation sites. The recalcitrants are being dealt with firmly but no violence is expected.

Completion of the "TP-39," a two-seater modification of the Army P-39 Airacobra designed to permit new pilots to make familiarization flights with instructors, has been announced by Bell Aircraft Corporation with War Department approval.

Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, N. J., has denied a Government charge that it violated the antitrust laws by an alleged agreement with a German firm to split their world trade.

The Chrysler Corporation announced that one of two boxing assembly lines at its Mound Road Dodge Truck plant is back in operation following discharge "with Army and union sanction" of 29 employees a company spokesman said "incited" a walkout Oct. 28.

Americas: Panama's National University Closed

Classes at National University, Panama, were ordered suspended when a majority of the students went on strike protesting a government action in dismissing a professor accused of subversive activities.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

RAF May Add Fifth Motor to Bombers

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—A fifth engine to serve as a "flying power station" soon may be added to the RAF's big four-engine bombers, it was announced today.

Developed at the request of the Air Ministry, the extra engine was designed to cut down the load on the regular four and at the same time reduce the risk of crash landings.

The London Daily Mail's air expert immediately saw in the news a hint that Britain might be preparing bombers "far beyond the size of any presently in use."

The fifth engine, operating independently of the others, is designed to supply power for undercarriage retraction, gun turret operation, radio, lighting and all other auxiliary services on an aircraft.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 6:13 p. m. and ends Saturday at 6:44 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 6:11 p. m. and ends Sunday at 6:46 a. m.

Point Costs Reduced On Some Meats

Status of creamery butter remains unchanged with an upward revision in margarine and oils.

Prospects for November—frequently chill and drear—took on a slightly rosier aspect for New England shoppers today with the announcement by the Office of Price Administration of reductions in the point ration costs of 42 types of veal, lamb, mutton, and pork cuts.

The welcome news was partly offset, however, by the fact that point costs on creamery butter remain unchanged and that there were upward changes in the point costs of margarine and cooking oils. In addition, the OPA today announced the November point costs on jams, jellies, and fruit spreads—frozen since Oct. 22—and now added to the list of rationed processed foods.

This list, costs on which become effective Oct. 31, shows increases of from two to five points in the ration cost of berries, apples, fruit cocktail, pears, and pineapples in can or bottles. Boosts also were ordered by the OPA for pineapple juice and three tomato products. But, point costs on beets, pumpkin or squash, and grapefruit juices have been reduced.

Other Changes

In other processed food changes, pickled, spiced, and brandied fruits were eliminated from rationing, and the frozen foods category was revised.

A cost of six points for a pound jar was assigned to jams, preserves, and noncitrus marmalades, while the ration cost of jellies and fruit butters was fixed at four points a pound.

Dried and dehydrated soups and peas and lentils, listed at zero cost for several months, have been dropped from the chart. A zero cost still is assigned to citrus marmalades in connection with the rationing of fruit spreads. Supplies are plentiful, the OPA said, but they are brought under ration control because of their importance in the over-all food picture.

The accompanying table shows changes in the processed food chart.

Beginning Nov. 1, green stamps "A," "B," and "C" from the new War Ration Book No. 4 will be used in purchasing processed foods. They will remain valid through Dec. 20. In addition, the last blue stamps in Ration Book No. 2—"X," "Y," and "Z"—may be used through Nov. 20.

Changes on the meats, fats, cooking oils, and cheese point cost chart for November also are shown in an accompanying table. Aside from the point cost reductions

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

U. S. Warships Shell Nazi Line in Italy; Air Blitz on Balkans Linked to Foggia; Roosevelt Acclaims Results at Moscow

Full accords reached, President says, with Russia co-operating in war and peace.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Hailing the result of the Moscow conference as a tremendous success, President Roosevelt announced today that full agreements had been reached and that all that remains now is for the documents themselves to be signed.

The very atmosphere of the epochal conference of American, British and Russian Foreign Ministers at Moscow, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference, confirms and strengthens the belief that Russia is willing to co-operate fully with the Western Allies in both the war and the postwar period.

Mr. Roosevelt fully confirmed The Christian Science Monitor's special dispatch of yesterday disclosing the distinct success of the Moscow parley. He declared the spirit among the delegates was amazingly good and about 100 per cent perfect.

Agreements covering many practical matters looking toward the ending of aggression and the establishment of lasting peace in the world had been reached, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed, but said the documents were not quite ready for signature. The historic papers embracing these agreements will nowever be signed shortly, and as soon as they are signed they will be made public, probably at Moscow.

Suspicions Removed

The accomplishments of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and their staffs have fully refuted the predictions of cynics who forecast darkly that the Moscow talks would be clouded with suspicion and would accomplish little, the Chief Executive added.

The President was visibly satisfied and pleased at the apparent success of the parley, as revealed to him in frequent dispatches from Moscow by the American emissaries. He said the conferees had talked out things quietly and in relationships which were 100 per cent cordial and personal.

The impression gained by those who heard him was that the con-

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Huge network of bases in Italy speeds Allied bombings in support of guerrillas.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Oct. 29 — There are three reasons for the Allies' two-way blitz on the Balkans by the Northwest African Air Forces and those of the Middle East Command.

The first is the need to give maximum air support to Yugoslav Patriots fighting on an organized basis against the Germans.

The second is the desire to cause maximum dislocation and destruction along Nazi-controlled lines of communication and among military and industrial installations in the Balkans.

The third is the importance of protecting Allied forces presently fighting in Italy from molestation by enemy aircraft based in the Balkans.

Balkan Airfields Pounded

For all these reasons, the Allies have been regularly hammering German airfields and installations in Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, and sometimes striking deeper into Rumania, Austria, and Southern Germany itself.

As the Allies bring into use fresh airfields acquired in Italy, their capacity to do these things increases significantly. They have five bases on the heel of Italy itself, two more just above. But the biggest prize of this kind that so far has fallen into their hands is the Foggia network of airfields on the Adriatic coastal plain almost opposite Naples.

Up to now, this air center, which like the communications leading to it had been damaged severely by allied bombing, has been used in helping to provide essential cooperation for troops in the battle zone running across Italy farther north.

Enormous Potentialities

Foggia's potentialities as a strategic base are enormous. Taking it as a center of concentric bombing-range circles, the radii of these show Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, and German-held Northern Italy within a 400-mile flight; Bulgaria, Hungary, and Austria within 500 miles; Southern Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Central Rumania within 600 miles, and Northern Rumania, Southern Poland, and Berlin within 800 miles.

The Allies' capacity to strike deeply into Europe—notably France and Germany—promises to be increased as they fight their way north, where lie such bases as those outside Rome and those at Aquila, Loreto, Viterbo, Orvieto, Rimini Ravenna, and, farther north, Piacenza, San Giovanni, Turin, Brescia, Savigliano, and Aviano.

One of the Germans' main concerns in fighting so tenaciously in Central Italy is to prevent installations such as these from falling into the possession of the Allies so they could be used for a major air offensive from the south.

Targets in Range

As it is, the Hermann Göring arms factories at Linz, Austria, are within 500 miles of Foggia; the Skoda Arms factories at Pilsen, Bohemia, are 585 miles away, the small-arms works of Brno, Moravia, are 540 miles away, and the Rumanian oilfields at Ploesti are 575.

In short, essential German war-production centers are becoming

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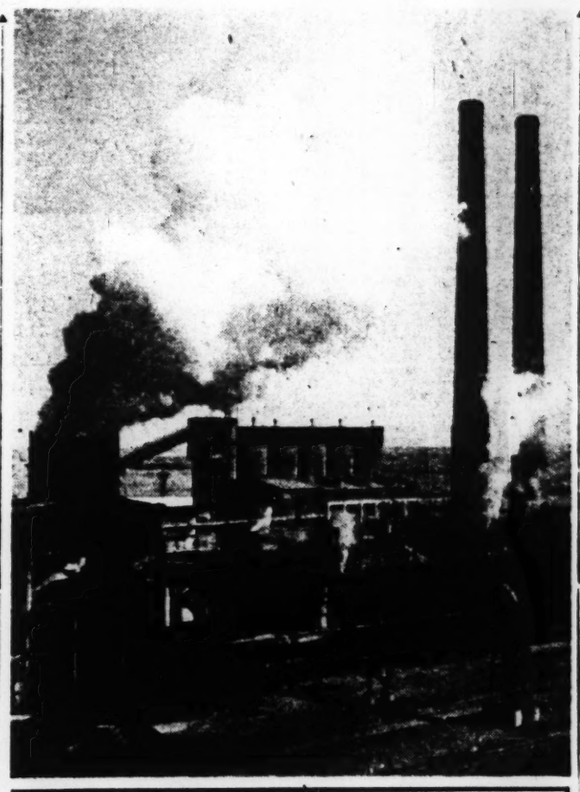

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Objective and Scope of Soviet Drive

Upper: A coke and chemical plant at Krivoi Rog, rail and industrial center, threatened by Red Army offensive in Southern Russia. Lower: Arrows indicate main direction of advancing Russian armies in driving the Germans out of the upper Dnieper bend. These are chiefly in the Krivoi Rog salient and across north end of the Crimea.

Nazis hold at Dnieper; Red Army near door to Crimea; Solomons landing confirmed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Although the much-rumored Allied landing north of the battle front in Italy has not yet materialized, General Eisenhower has sent his naval units to bombard the Minturno area in the rear of the German positions on the Massico Range.

Whether this new development 30 miles north of Naples is a preparation for more ambitious moves to come remains to be seen. It at least will ease the pressure on the Fifth Army, foot-slogging through fog and rain that no air support can penetrate, toward the Massico foothills.

German hold on two key points in Russia is enabling the armies of the Dniepropetrovsk salient to make an orderly withdrawal from what seemed to be an almost desperate situation. Gen. Fritz von Mannstein has been able to hold up Gen. Ivan Konev with his Second Ukrainian Army in the very suburbs of Krivoi Rog, 70 miles southwest of the Dnieper. The Third Army of Gen. Rodion Malinovsky still is tied up across the Dnieper at Zaporozhe, near the great Dnieper Dam, 50 miles south of Dniepropetrovsk.

Holding these two points, the German armies are withdrawing from the 90-mile gap between them.

Nevertheless, they are not entirely out of difficulties, for the Russians are pressing hard at other vital points. In the south, Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's Fourth Desert Army is pushing rapidly across the steppes toward Perekop, which controls the single-track railroad by which the German garrison on the Peninsula must evacuate. The Russians are less than 60 miles from Perekop.

Some 150 miles farther north, the Red Army has pushed across the only north-south railway open to the Germans east of the Bug River, thus limiting considerably the German means of maneuvering as the retreat continues westward. But so long as Krivoi Rog and Zaporozhe hold, the Germans still have a possible means of exit for the 500,000 to 1,000,000 men in the Dnieper bend.

Meanwhile, details of the Allied landing on the Treasury Islands south of the Solomons, reported by the Japanese the previous day, come from the South Pacific headquarters, which confirms the landings on the two islands of Mono and Stirling. These two small points, the larger being only a coral reef seven miles across, are 30 miles south of Bougainville, the large Solomons island containing the main Japanese base and about 40,000 Japanese troops.

The move, which was resisted by the Japanese garrisons with mortar fire, illustrates the careful preparation which has characterized Allied moves in the South Pacific. Bougainville is bound to be one of the next targets for Allied attack in that area, but the attack is not made until the potential air bases on the surrounding islands are in Allied hands.

Cambridge Vote to Reflect Citizens' Attitude on Plan E

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After two years of Plan E government, Cambridge voters will head for the polls on Tuesday to approve or disapprove the system's initial record.

While Plan E is not specifically on the ballot, failure to elect to the important City Council a majority pledged to, or known to support, City Manager-Proportional Representation government, would be considered by observers a blow to the system and at least partial disapproval of its Cambridge record.

Such a result might also lend considerable strength to a reported underground movement for eventual abandonment of the City Manager system. It is understood, however, that no serious repeal movement will be organized until after the war, although considerable ground work may be undertaken earlier.

Cambridge Led the Way

Cambridge was the first Massachusetts city to turn to the much-praised City Manager-Proportional Representation system to bettering its municipal administration. Lowell, second Bay State city to adopt Plan E, holds its first Plan E election on Tuesday and actually begins operations under this form of government in January.

Despite the importance of the elections, light voting in anticipated. A total of 47,512 Cambridge voters are registered but only 22,000 to 25,000 are expected to vote.

Unlike the usual campaign, rallies this year are practically nonexistent. Little political discussion is heard. Political posters are relatively few, an interesting commentary on a city in which politics has been a principal pastime for years.

Little Election Talk

Campaign issues have been almost completely absent. Seizing upon this situation, the Cambridge League of Women Voters presented to all 39 candidates for the nine City Council seats a two-issue questionnaire. The questions were: "Should the City Departments be consolidated or otherwise reorganized?" and "Should City Councilors be permitted to do business, directly or indirectly with the city?"

Twenty-nine candidates replied. Their answers have been presented in a pamphlet mailed to voters. The pamphlet pointed out the League's position favoring consolidation of departments and opposing City Councilors doing business with the city.

Another questionnaire was also sent to the 19 candidates for six School Committee posts and the answers submitted by 13 candidates have been published.

The Cambridge Committee for Plan E, headed by Jesse W. Greer, Cambridge manufacturer, has indorsed a slate of nine candidates for the Council and six for the School Committee. How effective the indorsement is in electing can-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Norse Protest to Nazi Chief Shows Unquenchable Heroism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A letter of protest against the transfer of Norwegian Army officers to Germany and continuing Nazi attacks on the spiritual, economic, and political liberties of the Norwegian people recently was dispatched by an unidentified group of patriots to the German commander in Norway, Maj. Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst.

The frigidly formal yet singularly direct tone of the communication provides not only an eloquent and moving plea for justice, but exemplifies the unconquerable spirit and moral integrity of the Norwegian people under the Nazi jack boot.

Text of Letter

A copy of this letter recently was received in this country from Norwegian "underground" sources. It follows:

To the German Commander in Chief in Norway,
Major General von Falkenhorst,
Oslo.

The Norwegian women and men who presume to address this open letter to you regret that they are prevented from signing their names until such a time as their rights are again guaranteed. We nonetheless deem it fitting to inform you, as the responsible military authority, of certain facts which today lie on the hearts of all good Norwegians.

On Aug. 17 of this year you issued a proclamation of your Führer's order that all Norwegian officers were to be taken to Germany as prisoners of war. By this move and by the text of the proclamation itself, the Führer as well as the Commander in Chief in Norway have confirmed and reemphasized the fact that a state of war exists between Norway and Germany.

This has been the understanding

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Allies Seek to End Yugoslav Factional War; Ties With 'Exiles' Miss Popular Movements

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three startling events of recent days combine to revive in acute form the old question of the adequacy of the neutral political approach which Anglo-American policy has employed toward the conquered peoples of Europe.

1. The Yugoslav Partisans of Josip "Tito" Broz have publicly announced the execution of several followers of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, War Minister in the cabinet of the Yugoslavian Government in exile which is officially recognized in both London and Washington.

2. Civil war between Greek patriot groups has become so intense that their former common front against the Germans has broken down and given the Germans restored use of vital supply lines long denied to them.

3. Young Italians who have fought against Germans in the north and escaped to Allied lines are disinclined to join the official Italian Army which has entered the war on our side as a "cobelligerent." They prefer to fight as irregulars rather than to associate with a government which they distrust.

These three events all throw into

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Croat Fascist Party Under Heavy Purge

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Oct. 29

A large-scale purge of the Ustachi, Croat Fascist party of Ante Pavelic, Quisling dictator of German-dominated Croatia, was reported under way in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Information Office announced today that the Rev. Dionisius Juric, personal chaplain of Dr. Pavelic, had been killed in a recent combat between Quisling forces and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's bands in Western Bosnia.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 29—While Germany is openly and admittedly apprehensive over the extent of guerrilla opposition in Yugoslavia, particularly in the northwestern portion, the Allies are becoming increasingly concerned over bitter and costly struggle between the Partisans under Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) and the guerrilla forces of Gen Draja Mihailovic representing the exiled Yugoslav Government here.

Much as the Allies dislike seeing any divisions within their ranks, the Yugoslavian trouble is particularly annoying, since that country now is the most effective center of resistance to the Nazis in Occupied Europe. If British and American agents now in Yugoslavia succeed in settling this internecine fight, it is estimated in some quarters here that it will

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Italy:

U. S. Warships Blast Nazi Communications

An American cruiser and destroyers, pouring broadsides into General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's line of communications along the ancient Appian Way, pounded the Minturno area on the Gulf of Gaeta to the rear of his Mt. Massico positions, Allied Headquarters announced Oct. 29, as the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies punched out short advances in the face of massed artillery. Coast defenses around the mouth of the Garigliano River were pounded.

Fighting through a driving rain,

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Point Costs Reduced On Various Meat Cuts

Continued from Page 1

on certain veal, lamb, mutton, and pork cuts, other main changes in the November ration chart include:

Farm butter increased from 10 points a pound to 12, and processed butter from 4 to 6 points.

Margarine raised from 4 points to 6.

Shortening, as well as salad and cooking oils, increased from 4 to 5 points.

Cream cheese, creamed cottage cheese, neufchatel, and creamed spreads raised from 3 to 5 points.

OPA said that while the 16-point cost for creamery butter has reduced consumption near producing areas, as intended, there still is small possibility of civilian butter supplies increasing greatly in the near future.

"Even though the Government has discontinued its purchases for the time being," OPA said, "butter production is at an abnormally low level, and the amount available for civilians will be slightly less in November than in October."

The civilian meat outlook for November was described as "fairly satisfactory." The only meat-point increases are for ready-to-eat ham slices—up one point to 12 points a pound.

The new (November) point costs per pound, as compared with the old values, follow:

	New	Old
VEAL		
Steaks and Chops		
Loin chops (or roast)	8	10
Rib chops (or roast)	7	8
Shoulder chops	5	6
Sirloin steaks or chops	7	9
Roasts		
Rump and sirloin, bone in	4	5
Rump and sirloin, boneless	6	7
Leg (whole or part)	7	8
Shoulder, bone in, neck off	5	6
Shoulder, boneless, neck off	7	8
Stews and Other Cuts		
Breast, bone in	2	3
Breast, boneless	4	5
Flank, meat	4	5
Neck, bone in	2	4
Neck, boneless	4	6
Shank, bone in	2	3
Shank and heel meat, boneless	5	6
Ground veal and patties	5	6
LAMB—MUTTON		
Steaks and Chops		
Loin chops (or roast)	8	9
Rib chops (or roast)	5	6
Shoulder chops, blade or arm chops	5	6
Roasts		
Yoke, rattle, or triangle, bone in	2	3
Yoke, rattle, or triangle, boneless	4	5
Chuck or shoulder, square cut, bone in, neck off	3	4
Chuck or shoulder, crosscut, bone in	2	3
Stews and Other Cuts		
Neck, bone in	1	2
Neck, boneless	3	4
Lamb patties	4	6
PORK		
Steaks and Chops		
Center chops	10	11
End chops	6	7
Loin, boneless, fresh and cured only	10	11
Tenderloin	10	11
Shoulder or picnic steaks	6	7
Roasts		
Loin, whole, half or end cuts	7	8
Loin, center cuts	10	11
Shoulder, whole or shank half (picnic), bone in	5	6
Shoulder, shank half (picnic), boneless (piece or slices)	7	8
Shoulder, butt half (Boston butt), bone in (pieces or slices)	7	8
Shoulder, butt half (Boston butt), boneless (pieces or slices)	8	9
Bacon		
Bacon, Canadian style, piece or sliced	11	12
Meats in Tin or Glass Containers		
Chile con carne without beans	6	*
Ready-to-Eat Meats		
Corned beef brisket (sliced)	12	*
Ham, bone in, slices	12	11
Ham, boneless and fatted, slices	12	11
Picnic or shoulder, bone in	7	8
Picnic or shoulder, boneless	9	10
Picnic or shoulder slices	10	11
Fats, Oils and Dairy Products		
Shortening	5	4
Salad and cooking oils	5	4
Margarine	6	4
Butter		
Creamery butter	16	16
Farm or country butter	12	10
Process butter	6	4
Cheeses—Group II		
Cream cheese	5	3
Neufchatel cheese	5	3
Creamed cottage cheese	5	3
Cream spread	5	3

* New item.

Ration Boards Open For Late Registrants

Residents of Greater Boston or Brookline who failed to register at schools this week for their War Ration Books No. 4 may apply at their local War Price and Ration Boards after Monday, acording to the Office of Price Administration.

The 11 boards in Greater Boston will be open on two evenings next week, dates and times varying in certain instances. The Brookline Board will be open Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7.00 to 9:30 for the issuance of No. 4 books only.

Theft of Equipment Charged Against Five Navy Employees

Charged with stealing tools, and equipment from trucks destined for overseas, and even food from life rafts aboard destroyers and Coast Guard vessels being outfitted at Boston Navy Yard for sea duty, five navy employees were arraigned today before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers.

"I find in my vocabulary," said U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, "a paucity of words sufficiently strong, vituperative, and denunciatory to adequately picture what these defendants have done." He promised "swift, vigorous, and stern prosecutive measures" against the defendants.

For Charles J. Rosnell and Anthony V. Bruno of Woburn $10,000 bail with surety was imposed; while bail of $5,000, also with surety, was imposed upon each of the other defendants, Alphee Courture of Lawrence, J. Joseph Murphy of Allston, and Robert Fishman of Dorchester.

All but Mr. Fishman were ordered to report for a hearing Nov. 5. Mr. Fishman's case will be heard Nov. 6, together with those of three men previously arraigned for similar thefts from the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot: Charles H McPherson and Raymond W. Caron.

Attorney Brandon submitted Navy photographs showing how watertight canisters, each containing several tins of meat, bread, and other food, are attached to life rafts aboard ships of war. As part of the conspiracy, he charged, some of the defendants cut the lashings which held these containers to the rafts, stole the food-filled tins, secreted them, removed their contents, and sank the canisters in the harbor. He soundly denounced the men for having been "heedless of the misery, indifferent to the suffering, callous of the deaths that might follow their vandalism."

"And this," he added, "while thousands of men in our Navy risk their all in the confident belief that should disaster come, provision had been made for their safety."

The charges came after an investigation conducted by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in co-operation with Naval officials. Attorney Brandon declared that it was "bad enough that some day, perhaps in the withering glare of the African sun, some United States soldier might reach for the hydraulic jack to extricate his mired truck, only to find it missing because of the greed and dishonesty of these defendants."

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GO BOSTON CAB
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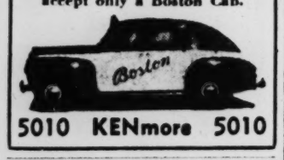
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.


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Coastguardsmen Sound 'Dress Blue' Notes

Former Symphony Orchestra Musicians Now With Port of Boston Band

Like many military bands, whose members in civilian life may have followed many non-musician occupations, the United States Coast Guard's Port of Boston Band is no exception. However, three of its bandsmen formerly played in symphony orchestras. Six months ago these three men, shown above, were ordinary seamen aboard cutters on combat duty in foreign waters. They are (left to right) Peter Bonini, Seaman 1c, of North Plainfield, N. J.; Fred Nazro, Coxswain, of Milton, Mass., and Robert Raynor, Seaman 1c, of Long Island, N. Y.

Chart of Point Changes for November

Changes in the processed food chart for November are shown in the following table:

Container Size and Weight	Point Value	Point Value Change
Canned or Bottled Fruits:		
Apples (including Crabapples) No. 2, Over 1 lb. 2 oz. incl. 1 lb. 6 oz.	15	Up 5
Berries, all varieties No. 2, Over 1 lb. 2 oz. incl. 1 lb. 6 oz.	15	Up 5
Mixed Fruits No. 1 tall, Over 14 oz. incl. 1 lb. 2 oz.	20	Up 2
Pears No. 2½, Over 1 lb. 6 oz. incl. 2 lbs.	24	Up 3
Pineapple No. 2½, Over 1 lb. 6 oz. incl. 2 lbs.	36	Up 2
Vegetables:		
Beets (including Pickled) No. 2, Over 1 lb. 2 oz. incl. 1 lb. 6 oz.	5	Down 3
Pumpkin or Squash No. 2½, Over 1 lb. 6 oz. incl. 2 lbs.	15	Down 6
Fruit Juices:		
Grapefruit Juice 46 oz. can (No. 3), Over 2 lbs. 12 oz. incl. 3 lbs.	3	Down 1
Pineapple Juice No. 2, Over 14 oz. incl. 1 lb. 2 oz.	12	Up 2
Special Products:		
Tomato Catsup or Chili Sauce 14 oz. jar, Over 10 oz. incl. 14 oz.	18	Up 3
Tomato Sauces containing over 5 per cent tomato solids 8 oz. can, Over 7 oz. incl. 10 oz.	4	Up 1
Tomato Sauces in combination packages with cheese 8 oz. jar, Over 7 oz. incl. 10 oz.	5	Up 1
Spreads:		
Jams, Preserves or non-citrus Marmalades 1 lb. jar, Over 12 oz. incl. 16 oz.	6	New item
Jellies Same, same	4	New item
Citrus Marmalades Same, same	0	New item
Fruit Butters Same, same	4	New item

Cambridge Vote to Reflect Citizens' Attitude on Plan E

Continued from Page 1

didates is questioned in some quarters. Election results will provide the proof.

Various observers predict that Plan E forces will gain no more than four of the nine Council seats. If this proves correct and the other seats go to active opponents of Plan E, City Manager John B. Atkinson may run into real trouble in administering the city's business affairs.

Plan Shows Good Results

Whether such an anti-Plan E majority would go so far as to remove the City Manager and elect a new manager more amenable to political pressure than Mr. Atkinson remains to be seen.

The first two years of Plan E in Cambridge have produced impressive results. The city's tax rate is now $39.90, $6.40 less than the rate in 1941, the last year under the old system. The budget dropped from $10,972,434 in 1941 to $9,885,329 in 1943, a reduction of $1,087,105.

Borrowing was halted. Thirty-one per cent of the city's debt was paid off, reducing the debt to approximately $7,000,000. A successful drive was undertaken to collect back taxes and other monies owed to Cambridge. Competitive bidding on all purchases was established, resulting in considerable savings.

Cut Pay Rolls Helped

City Manager Atkinson is frank to admit that a sizeable portion of the overall savings made came through a policy of non-filling of vacancies left by employees going into the armed services or into war production jobs. Likewise, relief expenses have been automatically reduced. Yet, he pointed out real economies have also been instituted to cut expenses, such as elimination of outside truck hire, use of city maintenance crews for repainting of city buildings, instead of under private contract.

Impartial observers hail the City Manager's attempt to dramatize municipal government by issuance of a bright, informative annual report in place of the drab volume of other years. Likewise the City Manager had included with 1943 tax bills a folder pointing out the city's financial picture and showing in picture form how each dollar of city revenue is spent.

The Atkinson program is designed to "sell" the city to the citizen and develop wider and more active interest in its operation.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," "F," and "G" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; stamps "C" to "F," inclusive, expire Oct. 30; stamps "G" expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "H" become valid Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

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Classics No Stranger To Guard Band

Unsuspected backgrounds — all servicemen have them. Even an old salt, with all his hash marks, toting his 30-year seabag from one ship over to the next, doubtless has roots not originally briney.

This appears in a startling manner among members of the U. S. Coast Guard's Port of Boston Band. An ex-prison warden, a teacher of high-school English, a couple of carpenters, a ship's cook—these certainly suggest strange springboards from which to take the plunge into tightly organized music, but they are typical of this group.

However, this is definitely not an all-layman's outfit. At least three of its members are musicians' musicians—men with symphony work under their sea belts.

For example, Peter Bonini, Seaman First Class, of North Plainfield, N. J., until recently aboard a Coast Guard cutter on combat duty in foreign waters. Back in '38 and '39, while still in his teens, Peter won the championship in a national tournament for students on the piccolo and flute—a feat which assured him a seat in the NYA Symphony group, where, as a trained musician, his expansion began.

Fred Nazro, Coxswain, of Milton, Mass., for his part, went through a stiff course of sprouts for three years at the New England Conservatory of Music. With this workout to his credit, he was launched into the Conservatory's own symphonic orchestra, with additional concerts in the NYA group which Arthur Fiedler trained, and regular sessions with the Massachusetts Symphony Youth Band. And, in addition, if only to keep keyed up, he taught piano and voice on the side.

Then, there's Robert Raynor, Seaman First Class, of Long Island, N. Y. As for him—well, a list of the orchestras will stand on its own music rack: New York University Symphony, Long Island Symphony, North Shore (L. I.) Symphony, and the Nassau Philharmonic.

To this, the list of stars on his recent campaign ribbons should be added, just as a reminder that our sailormen know something of the grim harmony of the ash-can pattern, as well.

There stand just three out of the Port of Boston's 50-piece band. If they stand out here somehow, in the band's work they blend perfectly with the rest. Their director, Chief John A. Jacobson, sees to that. And it's even suspected that Chief Jacobson looks upon the varied backgrounds of his hard-working outfit with profound indifference.

But—a layman's outfit? Definitely not. They're a bunch of mighty high-class musicians.

Macauley Post To Install Soon

Prominent figures in civic, military, and fraternal activities will attend the annual installation dinner of the Lieut. A. Vernon Macaulay Theatrical Post 270, of the American Legion, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Sunday evening Nov. 14.

Among those who have already accepted invitations are: Mayor and Mrs. Tobin, Admiral R. A. and Mrs. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District; Commodore and Mrs. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer; Brigadier and Mrs. C. H. Kells, Commanding General of the Boston Board of Embarkation; Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, Boston Navy Yard; Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Executive Secretary to the Mayor, Charles A. Coyle and Mrs. Coyle; American Legion State Commander John Delay and Mrs. Delay; Suffolk County Commander Michael J. Connors, who will be the installing officer, and Mrs. Connors; Suffolk County Sergeant at Arms Robert Gunning and Mrs. Gunning; Mrs. J. Norton and Miss Josephine Macaulay, sisters of Lieut. A. Vernon Macaulay, hero of World War I and for whom the Post was named.

Building Work In Westwood Drops to Zero

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTWOOD, Mass., Oct. 29—There is no joy in Westwood this day . . . the Town's mighty home building industry has struck out.

Like Mudville's home-run Casey who failed in the pinch, Westwood's building industry was mighty only in the scale of a small-town giant. Still, 146 new homes in a singe year (1941) had lifted Westwood to the top-town position in Massachusetts prewar home-building.

And the accumulative local biulding rate of the last 10 consecutive years had more than doubled the Town's population.

Then came the war.

Two strikes were called against Westwood's builders when the Town was left out of the list of critical defense areas requiring war housing. The State Department of Labor and Industries threw the third strike today in a tabulation of Westwood's building record for 1943 as follows:

Number of new residents . . . none. New farm accommodations . . . none. Number of new buildings . . . none. Additions, repairs and alterations . . . none. Estimated cost of all building projects . . . nothing.

From tops in Massachusets town building to a complete building nonentity in only two years is Westwood's unique listing. The Town built its last home back in July, 1942, on Milview Street in Islington, a suburb of Westwood. Yet only a couple of years ago, Westwood was one of those home-building "musts" for building experts to visit when they came this way.

Hen Houses Go Up

"Now, all that Westwood is building is hen houses," declared Alonzo Withington, the town's building inspector. And these do not keep him busy at the registry office, since no applications are required for building hen houses unless they come to more than 64 square feet.

Natick is another one-time building boom town that is now scraping the bottom of a wartime building collapse in private homes. It shares the no-building honors for the latest recorded month of September with Westwood, Longmeadow and Marlboro.

But the building slump is general. Of the mere 40 homes built in Massachusetts last month, 17 of them were assigned to Springfield, nine to Braintree, four to Pittsfield, two to Hingham and the remaining eight were scattered singly among eight different communities.

This total of 40 homes included three camps built in Peabody, Pittsfield, and Westfield. A single $200 was spent in Worcester during the month for new housing. This was for a foundation only.

Big Repairs and Changes

Additions, repairs and alterations took the most building money for September with nearly $1,000,000 allocated to these purposes. Nonresidential construction ran a close second with expenditures amounting to $718,617.

Brookline built no private homes in September, and built only one nonresidential building at a cost of $25. What kind of a building could Brookline put up for $25, the building inspector was asked. "Oh, that was a hen house," he answered.

Hence, so far as building applications for the month of September are concerned, Brookline was only one up on Westwood. That requires some explanation, however, since Brookline as a strictly residential community requires that all hen houses obtain building permits, whereas in Westwood, hen houses can be built without application or recording in the Town Hall if they do not exceed 64 square feet.

Thus, Westwood being a distant suburb with plenty of farm lands available is probably at least a couple dozen hen houses up on Brookline in the September building. Here's one case where figures are deceiving. The truth will out when the next hen census is taken in Westwood.

"But don't forget that when this war is over, Westwood will pick up where it left off with probably the biggest building boom in its history," was Building Inspector Withington's parting shot.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

William J. Clench, curator of mollusks at the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, will give an illustrated lecture on "Hawaii" at 7:30 p. m. This lecture is free to members of the Museum and to Servicemen and women.

Saturday

Two free movies on Australia entitled "Australia, Wild and Strange," and "Southern Crossways," will be shown in the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and on Sunday at 3 p. m.

Ellinor Bénedict, 'cellist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Edward R. Snow will be the guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Club luncheon, 3 Joy Street at 1:00 p. m. His subject will be "My War Experience." The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

Under the auspices of the Swiss Benevolent Society of Boston, two sound films, "The Story of William Tell" and "Voralpenland der Nordschweiz," will be shown at Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, at 2:45 p. m. and at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Co-operation Groups Gain

Labor-management committees designed to increase war production have increased from 173 to 225 in New England during the past three months, it was reported here today by Frederick Bowes, Jr., manager of the war production drive of the War Production Board for this region.

Non-Jewish Group Pledged To Combat Anti-Semitism

Non-Jewish leaders in the Mattapan-Dorchester-Hyde Park section of Boston today pledged their support of the Jewish community in stamping out anti-Semitism which they said is part of a "pernicious attack" on Democracy.

A copy of the statement, signed by Protestant clergymen and two Roman Catholic laywomen and addressed to Rabbi Samuel I. Korff of the Congregation Kehillath Jacob, will be sent to Governor Saltonstall and his Committee on Racial Unity. It will also be read in the Jewish synagogues tomorrow and in the Protestant churches on Sunday.

The statement follows:

"We the undersigned, recognizing the current outbreak of anti-Semitism in our community to be a sign of our own failure in our work among men, do humbly extend to our brothers of the Jewish community our concern for their welfare and our resolution to act in their behalf and in defense of Democracy.

"We recognize that an unprovoked attack upon any citizen of a Democratic state that goes unpunished is an attack of a particularly pernicious kind upon Democracy itself. When such attacks are directed at a racial group as such, they become at once a conglomerate of all the Fascist evils for the extermination of which our loved ones of different races are dying in this hour.

"We are deeply ashamed that such lawlessness should occur here at home, a form of lawlessness profoundly different from hoodlumism, since it is a vital part of a movement which if permitted to develop can accomplish the destruction of our Democracy. It is our firm desire that our Jewish brethren shall not be forced to carry the burden of defense against this our common enemy.

"We resolve that the following minimum program of action shall become our vital concern in the days and weeks that are ahead.

"1. Work for the outlawing of all movements or organizations that intentionally foment or stimulate anti-Semitic hatred.

"2. Demand for our Jewish community a kind of unprejudiced law enforcement which our Democratic tradition gives us reason to expect.

"3. Request the press to reveal the deeper implications of anti-Semitic hatred, not confusing it with common juvenile delinquency and hoodlumism. Advocate the printing in Boston papers of revealing articles on the meaning of anti-Semitism written by leaders of different faiths.

4. The creation of a committee on propaganda analysis and control which, in consultation with Prof. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard University will oragnize and maintain a group of 50 informed citizens trained to recognize and reveal anti-Semitic propaganda.

5. Request that the Boston School Committee sponsor in our public schools courses in modern Democracy which deal with the forces that corrupt Democracy. Encourage parochial and private schools to provide courses with a like purpose where they do not exist.

6. Find a means of stimulating adult education in this field. Study the feasibility of promoting mass meetings and study groups in this particular community.

7. We submit these objectives to the Good Neighbors Association of Mattapan and vicinity, an organization already existing to promote good will in our community; pledging ourselves to work along these and similar lines until their purpose has been achieved.

Signed:

The Rev. Emory S Bucke, Hyde Park Methodist Church; the Rev. Charles M. Charlton, St. Marks Episcopal Church, Dorchester; the Rev. David R. Hunter, Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan; Miss Grace Lonergan, President of Teachers Union, Roman Catholic laywoman; the Rev. William H Maurer, Hyde Park Presbyterian Church; Miss E. Mary McCarthy, Roman Catholic laywoman, the Rev. George W. Owen, First Congregational Church, Hyde Park; the Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy, First Pariah in Milton, Unitarian; the Rev. George B. Ratcliffe, Congregational Church, Milton; the Rev. Chellis V. Smith, Hyde Park Baptist Church; the Rev. F. Taylor Weil, Christ Church, Hyde Park.

Knox Urges Postwar British Tie

Military teamwork between America and Britain furnishes the greatest single barrier to a successful assault on Christian civilization, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared at last night's annual banquet here of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"It is imperative that we proceed together as equal partners after the war is won," Secretary Knox said, "in order to halt any possible future aggression by Germany or Japan."

He called for fighting the war to a conclusion which would point an unmistakable lesson to all future aggressors, and then for maintaining our military might because world peace could be insured only through the ability of enforcement.

Frederick C. Crawford of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, told Massachusetts industry that after the war the American nation faces the choice between a free competitive system of private enterprise with a fair field and no favors or government control which ends in collectivism.

"Having established sound institutions and fair rules, it is then the function of government to act as referee—and never to enter the game as an active participant," Mr. Crawford said.

Weather Reports.

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Saturday morning. Diminishing winds tonight becoming moderate Saturday morning.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered light showers south portion early tonight and in the mountains Saturday morning; continued cool; diminishing winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cool tonight and Saturday morning; few scattered showers in mountains Saturday morning. Diminishing winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight and Saturday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:30 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 12:44 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Congress Seeks to Settle Postwar Status of Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Congress is seeking assurance that the Administration will not permit vital American rights to overseas air and naval bases, built by American dollars and energy, to vanish with the war's ending.

Latest legislator to demand administrative action is Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the five-man Special Senate Committee recently returned from the fighting fronts, who in an on-the-record report to the Senate recommends strongly that the United States begin negotiating now to preserve commercial airline rights and fortification privileges in—and in some cases outright ownership of—these overseas bases.

The question, it is recognized, ties in directly with the global problem of policing the peace, with discussions as to whether individual nations or association of nations shall control the global bastions and strategic bases of postwar power. It is related to Russia's insistence that the strategic boundaries of the U. S. S. R. be sufficiently westward to include vital defensive bases and areas, a subject now believed under discussion at the Tripartite Moscow Conference.

Has White House Attention

The White House and State Department, it can be stated, are giving serious attention to the postwar status of air and naval bases which Americans have hewn out of Southwest Pacific jungles. What the final arrangements with the British and other interested powers will be, is not yet known.

Senator Russell, whose globe-circling report to the Senate yesterday was largely an on-the-record repetition of what he told the Senate and President in confidence earlier, said he was not satisfied with the 99-year leases by which United States defense rights are now guaranteed in British possessions close to North American shores.

By a strange coincidence, in London Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Minister of War, was simultaneously praising these very 99-year leases and suggesting that Russia employ the same formula in gaining bases in European territory believed essential to Soviet security. Cession by the nations on Russia's western boundary of military rights at definite strategic points, Mr. Hore-Belisha declared, should not infringe the essential national independence of bordering states.

How Far Would Russia Go?

Washington diplomatic comment on the Hore-Belisha proposal is that Moscow might be willing to lease strategic bases in certain areas of Finland and possibly along the exits from the Black Sea, but that Russia, from all present indications, would certainly insist on outright ownership of the territories of the Baltic States and Eastern Poland.

Senator Russell suggested, with reference to the bases obtained for 99 years from Britain in exchange for 50 over-age destroyers, that the American Government work out some arrangement to "give us permanently such protection as these bases may afford."

Regarding more distant bases, the Georgia Senator admitted that the United States could not expect to gain full sovereignty over them, but urged that the American Government "assure to American enterprise an equal chance with others in these bases which we have paid for, and the right to operate in all parts of the world."

Senator Russell contended, however, that the United States should acquire title to French New Caledonia, strategic Western Pacific island on the route to Australia, or at least permanent title to the "all but impregnable fortress" which American armed forces and millions of American dollars have built there.

Pooling of Bases Favored

He referred to the possibility that Americans would soon be expending armies, relief and rehabilitation for the freeing of France and its subsequent restoration and added: "It is not too much to ask that for the sake of the future defense of America we be given some rights in an island which means nothing to the defense of France, but may be vital to our own defense."

Administration postwar thinking, on the other hand, has envisaged the pooling of responsibility for these strategic bastions of Pacific power and the joint control of essential bases through the combined navies and air forces of Britain and the United States, and other powers including France as well as Russia and China as they are able to join in.

Senator Russell's address to the Senate, heard by well-filled galleries, contained some good-natured chiding of British officials and the British press for their remarkable "sensitivity" about criticisms directed at Britain by the five Senators when they returned to the United States. He observed that things had come to a "pretty pass" if an American citizen could not discuss vital war and postwar problems without being accused of anti-British leanings.

But the same thread of secret admiration for British handling of British interests the world over, with British policy "known to every servant of the Empire," was visible in his remarks. Senator Russell suggested that American civil agencies abroad were "too often" working at cross purposes or with no apparent purpose and urged that they be co-ordinated in the hands of "some two-fisted American who has an understanding of American interests in all international matters."

Senator Russell's address also contained a warning to occupied countries not to expect the United States to carry the whole load of postwar relief, a criticism of the Navy for "overstressing" its policy of news silence, and a recommendation that the United States keep a closer check on Lend-Lease materials sent abroad, with a notation that Britain has been using Lend-Lease goods to purchase good will in Turkey and the Mohammedan World.

Pigeons Stage Comeback

Wide World from United States Army

Birds Carry Maps and Pictures

Homing pigeons, those winged messengers that many thought outmoded by modern methods of rapid communication, are staging a comeback in World War II. The courageous, reliable little fliers are being used to get messages through where other means have failed. This photo was taken at the Ford Ord training station.

U.S. Changes Guard Policy For Italians

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Italian war prisoners who have been in custody for at least six months and "who have shown by their demeanor that they can be trusted" will be allowed to do work outside of prison camps without guards.

In making this announcement today, the War Department said the new system for prisoners will be instituted gradually, with its operation "closely supervised by the military authorities." The Department said "no prisoners will be paroled; that is, released into the custody of individuals who would assume full time responsibility for them."

The announcement apparently reflected the first change of policy regarding Italian prisoners since Italy became a co-belligerent of the Allies.

The Army said employers will be required to report to military authorities any instances of unsatisfactory conduct on the part of prisoners, or of violations of pledges given by them.

"Each prisoner placed in this category," the announcement said, "will be required to sign a statement that he will obey all rules and regulations; that he will not escape, attempt to escape, or help others to escape; that he will at all times wear identifying clothing issued him and carry at all times the prisoner of war identification card."

Hoover Asks Control 'Pool' After War

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, "impressed with a certain lack of reality" in current peace discussions, proposed last night that leading victorious powers pool their control and "a people's peace be written for a people's war."

A world-wide institution or authority to maintain the peace should be the last phase, he said.

He opposed common citizenship, currency and military alliance with Britain as both unnecessary and dangerous, but instead called for collaboration among the United Nations.

"I am one who believes that collaboration and co-operation between Britain and the United States is the first necessity for peace. But collaboration does not require amalgamation."

The former President's speech was delivered before a meeting of the combined civic clubs of Kansas City and broadcast over a national radio network.

For 5,000 years the world has failed to make a permanent peace, he said, and "with the birth of total war the problems of peace have been infinitely multiplied. I am convinced we must abandon old formulae of peace making and adopt a new approach to this gigantic problem."

No Military Alliances

For common ground in national thinking, he said, "we should discard all proposals of military alliances as an instrument of peace." Never has a military alliance produced peace, but many of them have produced wars, he said.

Legal ties between Britain and United States have been proposed, he said, but he asked if such would not arouse the fears of other nations against an English-speaking mastery over the other 90 per cent of the world's population. Also, he asked, wouldn't "such a marriage involve us in all of the problems of the British Empire" and conversely that Empire be "plagued with all of the problems of the United States" leading to "many frictions and ultimately to bitter divorce"?

Mr. Hoover saw as the greatest danger to peace the intense nationalism generated by the war, and said evidences of nationalism, already were obvious in proclamations by the United Nations. "Mr. Stalin has not hesitated" to speak of territorial expansion over previously independent peoples, Mr. Hoover said, and Mr. Churchill "has stated categorically that the British Empire will not be liquidated . . . "Mr. Chiang Kai-shek "states China will restore ancient boundaries with all foreign squatters evicted and Holland says she will recover her colonies."

Long Transitional Period

In proposing a Transition Period, Mr. Hoover said it would be one of considerable time, in which the victorious nations would collaborate in control and should, at once, when firing ceases, "impose without argument certain urgent necessities of disarming the enemy and certain measures for restarting the political and economic life of the world."

"We must make peace before we preserve it." Such a world-wide institution, or authority, as he suggested, "should be the last phase of a peace, not the first."

Peace, he pointed out, does not begin until years after firing ceases.

"I therefore suggest . . . no agreement or treaty can be evolved when firing ceases which will hold against its aftermaths."

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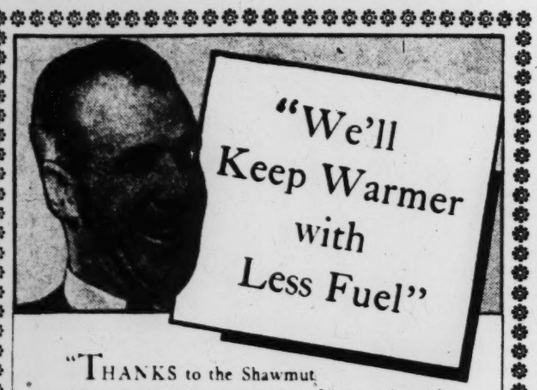

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Film Extortion Trial Discloses Big Union Fees

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—George E. Browne, president of a theatrical workers' union before he was convicted for extortion, testified in Federal Court yesterday that although he had appointed Willie Bioff his personal representative in dealings with the film industry he was not aware Bioff planned to demand $2,000,000 from movie producers on the threat of calling strikes.

Browne, former President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees who now calls himself "just a number," was convicted with Bioff in 1941 of extorting millions from the movie industry and is appearing with Bioff as a Government witness in the trial of eight men charged with participating in the extortion.

Under cross-examination by James D. C. Murray, chief defense counsel, Browne said he designated Bioff to talk to the producers just before meeting with them in 1936 at a "basic agreement meeting" in which major film companies agreed to pay $50,000 annually to the union head, and lesser companies agreed to a payment of $25,000 each to avert the threatened strikes.

Bioff has testified that the money was split between Browne, himself, and members of "the Chicago syndicate" who gained control of the union. Seven Chicago men are among the defendants. The eighth is an I. A. T. S. E. official.

Mailman's Knock Opens Convention

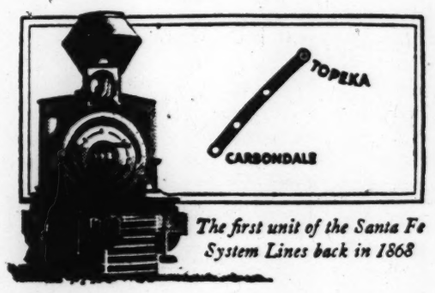
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The convention will come to order—by mail.

The annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., is in session here, but not a single one of the 1,300 members is present.

In compliance with an Office of Defense Transportation request to eliminate conventions wherever possible, the N. P. V. L. A. is currently holding its 1943 meeting by mail.

"Speakers" mail in copies of their remarks, which will be published and distributed to members. Election of officers also will be by mail.

The NEW Winning of the West



The first unit of the Santa Fe System Lines back in 1868

JUST 75 years ago this week, October 30, 1868, rail was laid on the first unit of the Santa Fe System Lines—a 17-mile stretch in Kansas from Topeka to Carbondale.

Today, Santa Fe System Lines are over 13,000 miles long, serving people and products from Illinois to California, and from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico.

Looking Ahead

Farsighted men, even years back, began looking ahead to the Southwest and West not only as a land of enchantment and natural resources but as the coming theater of industrial expansion in this country.

The war has brought home the soundness of this vision—big things are happening today in the states of Santa Fe land.

States served by the Santa Fe

Thousands are flocking to Texas—great state of farm, factory and free enterprise—to man its booming plants, cultivate its soil, and ride its far-reaching ranges.

Kansas is becoming famous for its plane factories and munition plants, as well as its golden wheat fields

Arizona is winning new fame in the fields of agriculture, live-stock, mining, and as an aviation center.

Oklahoma's oil is writing bright new pages in the science of war, and advances for the peace to come.

Freight cars are rolling out of New Mexico loaded with essential copper, potash and zinc, as well as steers and sheep.

Illinois, Missouri and Iowa are saying it around the world with factory and food products.

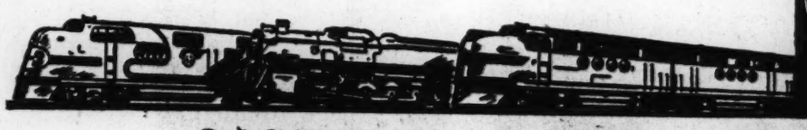
The lead and silver and coal from Colorado's mineral-filled mountains are doing great things toward winning a war.

And in California, steel mills, shipyards, power dams, plane plants and lumber mills are working around the clock to supply more, more, and more of the sinews of war.

Santa Fe all the way for U. S. A.!

We of the Santa Fe are too busy "keeping 'em rolling" for Victory to take time off to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the laying of our first rail.

This is, however, an appropriate time to point out how important to the development of this New West has been the linking together of its States by Santa Fe rails. We are naturally proud to be part of this great development.



Santa Fe

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ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

'Let's Face It' on the Screen—News of Music—Letter From Hollywood

Bob Hope and Betty Hutton Stars of Metropolitan Film

It would be pleasant to be able to report that "Let's Face It" is as funny as it apparently appeared to many at the Metropolitan yesterday. But to a dissenter in the audience this screen version of the musical comedy, in which Danny Kaye starred in Boston a couple of seasons ago, seemed to have kept some of the objectionable features and most of the banalities of the original show, to have dropped much of the best of Cole Porter's music, and to have added little new that is an improvement. The resulting film is a feature-length slapstick farce which Bob Hope, who is always a likable entertainer, and Betty Hutton, whose amusing gymnastic humors are characteristically diverting, strive without much success to make into something more important.

Probably the best moment in the film is a new nonsense song which falls to the share of Miss Hutton. This is a lively number and she does it with her usual enthusiasm. There is, too, among the new material a burlesqued dance by Nicco and Tanya that is funny in its rough-and-tumble way. And Mr. Hope struggles manfully with an assortment of rapid-fire quips. But the plot is against him.

The narrative turns on an ancient farcical device about three wives who to teach a lesson to their errant husbands seek to engage three penurious drattees as their house guests. Even a triple denouement, involving the exposure of the husbands' duplicity by the wives, the unmasking of the wives by the husbands, and the discovery of the soldiers by their fiancees does not make the trick seem less threadbare.

Eve Arden, who was in the cast of the musical show, Zasu Pitts, and Phyllis Povah play the roles of the three wives. Raymond Walburn, Andrew Tombes, and Arthur Loft are the three husbands. Dave Willcock and Cully Richards play the parts of Bob Hope's military pals. Joe Sawyer has one of the prominent roles as a belligerent sergeant. And Dona Drake is one of the girls.

The second feature is "Passport to Suez," recounting another adventure in the series of the Lone Wolf with Warren William to play the part once more. . . . E. F. M.

News of the Screen

"The Fabulous Invalid," George S. Kaufman-Edna Ferber play about events in the American theater, has been bought by RKO-Radio as the basis of a spectacular musical film.

* * *

Fibber McGee and Molly are to appear on the screen in a story written for them by the author of their radio skits, Don Quinn.

* * *

Martha O'Driscoll and Noah Beery, Jr., whom Universal expects to team in several comedies, will take part shortly in "Week-End Pass," which has to do with two war workers on holiday.

* * *

Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour will be together again in "The Road to Utopia," Paramount musical.

* * *

"The Land Is Bright," Kaufman-Ferber play, will be filmed by Columbia as "The Kincaids."

* * *

Harry Sherman is to make a film story of the life of Tom Mix, long popular in westerns.

* * *

Lucille Bremer, now working in "Meet Me in St. Louis" for Metro, will be Fred Astaire's dancing partner in his next film, also to be made by Metro.

* * *

"Black Jim Hawk" is the title of a story by Harold Shumate, to be filmed by Columbia. It deals with the attempt of Prussia to get a foothold in North America by seizing the Republic of Texas. Jim Hawk was hired to assassinate President Sam Houston, but instead turned patriot and joined Houston's forces.

* * *

Bette Davis will be starred by Warner Brothers in a film version of Dodie Smith's comedy, "Autumn Crocus."

Chopin at His Fingertips

Jan Smeterlin, whose recital Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall will be devoted to the works of his fellow countryman.

Clear-Eyed Confidence

Phyllis Avery and Mark Daniels in the Army Air Forces show, "Winged Victory," that makes its debut at the Shubert Tuesday.

Landscaping on Vast Scale Undertaken for 'Dragon Seed'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Transforming a 100-acre Southern California farming valley into a Chinese community, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios have launched Pearl Buck's novel, "Dragon Seed," with even more pomp and splendor, so far as production values go, than they used for "The Good Earth."

The locations chosen for the two pictures are only a few miles apart in the San Fernando Valley. The present setting, including as it does the transformation of whole hillsides by terracing, the wholesale planting of bamboo and grains, the building of miles of pipe-line to bring in water for pools and a flume, is on a much more elaborate scale.

* * *

Mrs. Buck was in Hollywood during the first week of filming. On a lecture tour in the interest of free Chinese entry into this country, she took time to visit the set and talk with the director and players.

Somewhat in contrast to the earlier picture, "Dragon Seed" will be made with only one or two Chinese in Principal roles. The film stars Katharine Hepburn, with Walter Huston, Aline MacMahon, Turhan Bey, Akim Tamiroff, Robert Bice, Hurd Hatfield, Frances Rafferty and others in supporting parts.

Discovered on the set during one of the few days the picture was in production at the studio, Miss Hepburn, looking very Chinese indeed in her makeup, expressed some apprehension about the many speeches her role calls for.

"Somebody is certainly going to say I can't keep still, even in a Chinese picture," she said.

* * *

The leading man, Turhan Selahettin Schultavy Bey, is something new, even for Hollywood. A young Turkish actor (the "Bey" is a title of which he makes legitimate use), he came to Hollywood from Europe early in the war. He elected to stay after he had played in several pictures.

When he arrived here, he had only enough English to order a dinner. When friends offered to get him film parts, he took English courses in a local dramatic school, and with such success that in less than four years he is well established in his profession. The role opposite Miss Hepburn, however, marks his first important romantic part. He was used for some time by another studio in a succession of horror and mystery pictures from which, he now feels, he is happily released.

The present picture will mark a start in important roles for three other young players. Miss Rafferty took a make-up test which was so satisfactory that Miss Hepburn asked that she be given one of the important parts. Hurd Hatfield and Robert Bice also are receiving their first big chances. Mr. Hatfield has been in one or two Broadway productions. Mr. Bice, under contract to another studio, received his opportunity when he was sent over to substitute for an actor who had been called into the Army. Jack Conway is director of "Dragon Seed." Pandro Berman is the producer.

War Cartoons

Norwich, Conn.

At the Slater Museum in the Norwich Free Academy, an exhibition of War Cartoons and Caricatures of the British Commonwealth is now on view. The display is brought within the program of the school curriculum and the gallery is thronged with students.

The cartoons and caricatures show the peculiar British genius for self-mockery. The British are born caricaturists. They have long been keen observers of the idiocyncrasies of men, and while they may in their speech seem moderate and composed, they can burst into trenchant criticism and violent invective, crayon in hand.

The present exhibition reflects the wartime era, the period of roused feeling against the enemy. The British caricaturists show great ingenuity in the use of their black-and-white medium. They can be realistic or stylized; they can illustrate or express an idea. Some of the caricaturists are capable of running off a theme with a few flourishes of the pen or brush. One group of caricaturists depends upon the wit of the lines inscribed under the drawings; others convey the humor through the drawing itself.

The pictures are particularly understandable since we, too, share the same enemies, and our caricaturists are producing pictures on the same theme. D. A.

"Marching with Johnny" is the title of the C. I. O. revue which will have its first presentation at the Mosque Theater, Newark, N. J., on Nov. 22, and later tour the principal cities.

Concerts to Come

Next week's Symphony concerts will honor the memory of Tchaikovsky, who passed on Nov. 6, 1893. The program will consist of the Fifth Symphony and the B flat minor Piano Concerto. Alexander Brailovsky will be the soloist.

* * *

New Hanson Symphony

Howard Hanson's Fourth Symphony will be introduced under the composer's baton at the Boston Symphony concerts of Dec. 3 and 4. Called "Requiem," the work is dedicated to the memory of his father.

* * *

For French Relief

A French relief concert will be given in Jordan Hall Monday evening. Bernard Zighera will direct a program played by 60 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Assisting artists will be Cleora Wood, soprano; Georges Laurent, flutist, and Gaston Elcus, violinist. Composers represented will be Berlioz, Dupare, J. Françaix, Ravel, Chausson, and Chabrier.

* * *

Norma Farber

Norma Farber, soprano, will give a recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, under auspices of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts. Her program is made up of works by composers of Chile, Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Brazil and the United States.

* * *

Curtis Quartet

The Curtis Quartet will play, at its concert in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, Haydn's Quartet Op. 77, No. 1, Debussy's Quartet in G minor. Boris Goldovsky will be the pianist.

* * *

Louise Whitmore

Louise Whitmore, soprano, will give a recital in Steinert Hall Tuesday evening, with Robert G. Ewing at the piano. Her program made up of arias and songs in German, French, Italian and English, will include a first performance of a new setting of Yeats's poem, "The Cloths of Heaven," by Thomas Curtis, organist of Robinson Memorial Chapel, Boston University. Miss Whitmore is soloist of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Melrose.

* * *

Victory Concert

The second Victory Concert at the Boston Museum of fine Arts for members of the armed forces will present Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Aniceta Shea, soprano, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Gladys Miller will accompany Miss Shea.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, F. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

Exeter—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Fay Bainter. 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 9:05, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05.

Majestic—"Girl from Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 12:40, 3:48, 6:56, 10:05. Stage Show: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:10 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"War for Men's Minds," Oklahoma Outlaws." "There are the Men." "Tumble Bugs." "Ina Ray Hutton." "Field Trial Champs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:50, 3:57, 6:54, 10:01. "The Nazi Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:50 a. m., 2:47, 5:54, 8:51.

Telepix—"German Propaganda." "The Helicopter." "Basketball." "Philip Spitainy, San Diego and the Marines." "War in the Pacific" cartoons, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 1, 4:25, 7:55. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventure of a Rookie," Alan Carney. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "The Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "We've Never Been Licked." Noah Beery, Jr.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. "A Stranger in Town." Frank Morgan. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Behind the Rising Sun," Tom Neal, Margo. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson.

Coolidge Corner: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

Cleveland Circle: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 1:40, 7:40.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Harvard: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 2, 8.

University: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 2:33, 5:45, 9:05. Selected Short Subjects. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Wings Over the Pacific," Ines Cooper. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige.

Codman Square: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 3:05, 6:40, 10. "Scattergood Survives," Guy Kibbee. 2, 7:38.

Park: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "I Walked With a Zombie," Frances Dee, "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers. 1:30, Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. 2:30, 6:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4:10, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe. 1:43, 4:50, 7:57. "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaston. 3:00, 6:15, 9:12.

Mystic: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. 2, 7, 10:05. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Wagon Tracks West," Bill Elliott. 3:45, 9:40. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 2:25, 8:20.

Maplewood: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 2:20, 8:20. "Songs of Texas," Roy Rogers. 3:12, 8:12.

Strand: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. 1:15, 8:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen.

NATICK—Colonial: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Assignment to Brittany," Pierre Aumont. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter. "A Scream in the Dark," R. Lowery. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Strand: "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton.

Capitol and Rail Square: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2:17, 8:02. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. **Coolidge**: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. March of Time's "Airways to Peace."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.

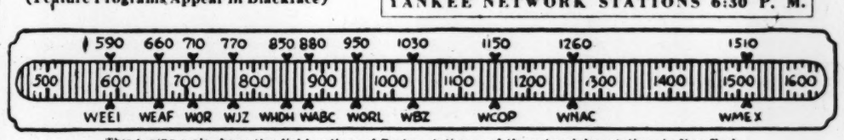
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 2:25, 6:40, 9:35. Background to Danger." George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 3:37, 7:57.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin" sk	Morton Downey, songs	Women of America" sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	News; Air Express Music	'Ma Perkins" sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Music of the Masters	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Variety Show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music of the Masters	'Right to Happiness"		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	'Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Lou Breese's Orchestra
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones" sketch	'Full Speed Ahead': Bob Stanley's Orch.: songs	Harold Grant's Orch
4:45	Interviews; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown		Benny Goodman's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	'Dick Tracy": sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood" dr	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies: Quartet;	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight" sk	'Front Page Farrell" sk	"Superman": sketch	News; Political talk
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray, Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	'Jesting With Jesters"	**Monitor World News**	Political talk
6:45	News; 6:55 **J. Harsch**	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	'Dateline': drama	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	News service	Richard Ballinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces": comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Yankee Farms	Political talk	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen" drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Political talk	You Shall Have Music
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour**:	Earl Godwin, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	'Sizing Up the News'	Excursions in Science
8:15	Comedy; Or.; Pat	'Parker Family": drama	**Graham; F. Black's Or.**	Political talk	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	**O'Brien, Ruth War**-	Meet Your Navy: Musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	**Sig. Romberg Melodies**
8:45	wick; News	Var. Show: Interviews	now's Orch.: soloists	"The Cisco Kid": drama	**Sig. Romberg Melodies**
9:00	**Playhouse**: Bert	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Boc-**
9:15	**Lahr; Alibi Ike"**	'Gang Busters"; sketch	F. MacGregor; chor.; or	'Gracie Fields' Show	**thoven's Sonata No. 9.**
9:30	**Wendell Willkie**	George Olsen's Orch.	'People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; quiz	**Classical Album: Bee-**
9:45	**Wendell Willkie**	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; J. R. King, m. c	**thoven's Sonata No. 9**
10:00	**Moore-Durant Com-**	**John Gunther**, news	**Amos 'n' Andy: Comedy**	**Monitor Foreign Editor**	News; Defense talk
10:15	**edy Variety Show**	Waltztime: Music	**guest, Frank, Pangborn**	Sports Preview; A. Ward	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	The Symphonette, with	Sports: Com J. Whelchel	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	**Stage Door Canteen**	M. Piastro, conductor	Prelude to Victory	Musical Roundup	Horace Heidt's Orch
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	**Rep. Martin J. Kennedy**	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	**"Who Is Charlie"?**;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	'After Victory—What?"	Day's End: music
11:45	**dr.; Orson Welles**	Dance Music: News	Music You Want	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News, Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music "Bandbox"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning": talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	'George & Dixie" news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore, variety	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'views	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: news	Newscast	Morning Musical	Clifton Webb	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter	'Breakfast Club"	'Everything Goes" mu-	News; 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	'Breakfast Club"	sical variety; guests	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	'Breakfast Club"	'Everything Goes" mu-	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	'Breakfast Club"	sical variety; guests	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	**"Youth on Parade"**;	Morning Market Basket	Nellie Revell Presents	News; 'Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; news	'Babe Ruth in Person"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Country Journal	'Tops in Bands"	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; 'Let's Pre-	Xavier Cugat's Orch	Saturday Showdown: T	News; 'Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack	Xavier Cugat's Orch	Taylor; Murfah Sisters	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation.
11:30	'Fashions in Ra-	'Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	'Hello, Mom": Army Air	Bing Crosby, songs
11:45	tions" Billie Burke	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade	Forces program	
12:00	**Theater of Today**:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Irene Dunne, songs
12:15	**Dramatization**	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	'Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm: News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Sons of Union Veterans	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	N. E. Sector Soldiers'	'That They Might Live':	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton: songs	Show; Music; drama;	**Red Cross drama'station**	Bob Astor's Orch.	Opera in Miniature
1:30	News service	guest speakers	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade in Bands
1:45	Farm Relief Letter	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade in Bands
2:00	David Cheskin's Or.	D'Artega Presents	Roy Shield & Company	Sports program	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	David Cheskin's Or.	Studio orchestra; speaker	Roy Shield & Company	Ben Salvin's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Golden Gate Quartet	Studio orchestra; speaker	Roy Shield & Company	Band Parade	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Foot-	Notre Dame-Navy foot-	Dartmouth-Yale football	News service
3:00	Football Game	ball game	ball game	game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Foot-	Notre Dame-Navy foot-	Dartmouth-Yale football	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Football Game	ball Game	ball game	game	Gene Autry & the Cow-
3:45	Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Foot-	Notre Dame-Navy	Dartmouth-Yale football	boy Jamboree
4:00	Football Game	ball Game	Football; Sports com'nts	game	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:15	Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Foot-	Sports; Notre Dame-Navy	Dartmouth-Yale football	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:30	Football Game	ball Game	football game	game	Fats Waller's Orch.
4:45	Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Foot-	Notre Dame-Navy foot-	Dartmouth-Yale football	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00	Football Game	ball Game	ball game	game	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.
5:15	Notre Dame-Navy	Notre Dame-Navy	Notre Dame-Navy	Dartmouth-Yale football	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad": dr	Tommy Tucker's Topics	Three Suns Trio	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:45	'Mother & Dad": dr	Tommy Tucker's Topics	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Moment Musicale
6:45	World Today: news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?": Variety;	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	'Revival Echoes'; spir.
7:15	the Gun: drama	Drama; Orch.;	Festival Public Works	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30	**Bob Hawk's Thanks**	Pinza; Dinah Shore;	'Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Anne Jeggo, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks'	Mrs. Mark Clark; others	'Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget': drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Roy Porter, news	'Abie's Irish Rose": com	"California Melodies";	Religious, program
8:15	riety Show; guest	Boston Symphony Orch.;	'Abie's Irish Rose": com	Maxine Gray, songs; or	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitsky, con	'Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.: news	Boston Symphony Orch.;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Dr. Hans Mathaa; Music
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Serge Koussevitsky, con	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album: Dvorak's
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Treasury Star Parade	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Morton Bowe;	Quartet No. 6
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Freddie Black's Orch	'Can You Top This?";	Bruce Foote; 'The Choc-	Classical Album: Dvorak's
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	olate Soldier"; or.; cho.	Quartet No. 6
10:00	Serenade: music	**John Gunther**, news	'Million Dollar Band"	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	**Correction, Please**;	Harry Green's Orchestra	Hazel Scott, guest	Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc	Music of the Masters	'Grand Old Opry": Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Peter Kerstens	Music of the Masters	billy show; 'W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Claude Thornhill's Orch
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Jerry Wald's Orch	Drama by Olmstead	'Wage & Hour Act"; sear	Les Brown's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	"Hail of Montezuma";	Day's End: music
11:45	drama adventures.	Pat Bands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Marine Corps show	Music; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
CLAUDETTE COLBERT · PAULETT

Boston to N.Y. White Steamers Sunk in Action

Boston's famous white steamers that plied the all-water passenger and freight route between Boston and New York for 17 years—the steamer Boston and the steamer New York—were announced today as war casualtnes, having been sunk by torpedoes months ago while in the North Atlantic headed for England.

Loss of the two ships, known by thousands of men, women, and children who were carried as passengers on the craft or who watched the ships pass through the Cape Cod Canal on summer evenings, was formally announced by the United States Navy. The two ships went to war after Pearl Harbor, as training ships, but later were turned over to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease agreement. The British flag was raised on the ships here in Boston harbor.

They were the only two ships lost from that convoy, the Navy announcement said, though the Germans claimed as the result of those two sinkings the loss of a 19,000-ton Viceroy-of-India type liner, a 17,000-ton Reina Del Pacifico type, and 11,000-ton Derbyshire type, and one escorting destroyer.

The Boston and New York were of 4,300 registered tons each but because of their high superstructure, probably deceived the U-boat commanders.

Both vessels which carried thousands of school children on tours to New York as the first step of excursions to Washington, made their last voyages for civilian service in the last week of November, 1941, when they completed their summer run for that season. They were tied up at India Wharf to wait resumption of their summer schedules the following March, but Pearl Harbor changed all that, and the Government requisitioned them along with the rest of the fleet of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., including the Saint John and the Acadia, which were the "winter" ships on the Boston-New York run.

Both the Boston and New York were built at Sparrow's Point, Md., in 1923 and 1924 respectively.

Maine Third Term?

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 29 (AP)—Justus H. Miller of Bath, a former State Representative, yesterday presented Gov. Sumner Sewall with petitions asking him to run for a third term. Governor Sewall replied he would make known his decision within a "short time." Whether or not Governor Sewall would seek a precedent-breaking third term has been a major political question.

For Halloween

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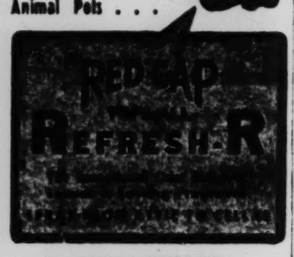

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'Here's How It's Done, Sister'

United States Army Signal Corps

WAC Recruit Gets Tips From Flight Hero

Seated in a trainer plane at Bedford Air Base, Dorothy L. Anthony, on her first day as a member of the Women's Army Corps, listens while Lieut. Dan Kennedy of Malden tells how this very plane was the second one he ever flew in. Lieutenant Kennedy won the Distinguished Flying Cross recently for bravery while on combat duty in North Africa, and is now operations officer at Bedford Base.

Desire to Serve Is the Bond Uniting the Forces of the WAC

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clerks, telephone operators, jazz pianists, stenographers, electricians, farm girls—they are all joining the Women's Army Corps from every part of the State, in answer to the call of Governor Saltonstall for 3,000 recruits to fill the ranks of a Massachusetts unit.

In the latest group that is now somewhere en route to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for basic training, there is one powerful bond that unites them all—the desire to serve the country. They are not sentimental about it, they are not grim about it either. It is more that they have a settled purpose. Even the most highly trained of them say the same thing, "I'd like to do such and such a kind of work—but it really doesn't matter. I'll do anything."

There are some in the group who are barely above the minimum age for signing up. One young Jewish girl told us how she found at the last minute that because she was under 21 she must have a waiver signed by her father. "I just gave him the paper and told him to sign it and not read it. You see, it said he agreed to my being sent overseas and I was afraid he might object. I guess all parents shrink a little from that. But he said, 'If it's what you want to do, I won't stop you.'"

Another young girl who looked even less than her 21 years confessed that she had been waiting for a whole year until the day when she could join up. Her sister is already serving in the WAC.

Then at the other end of the scale are more mature women some with gray hair, who are just as determined to get in there and start bringing the war to a close. One is Miss Helen P. Nickerson of Westland Avenue, Boston. She served during the first World War in the yeomanettes of the Navy. "You wouldn't believe how often people told me 'at your age, I don't see how you can do it!' They told me I wouldn't be able to take it, that I would find I was soft and unused to strenuous work. But I just didn't pay any attention. I wanted to do my bit." She has been employed as a sort of emergency-nurse and official mother to the 1,500 pupils of Dorchester High School for Girls.

Mary Walsh of Watertown told us she went into the WAC from twenty years as clerk to the Board of Assessors in her town. Her brother is overseas, and Private Walsh—for she was sworn in yesterday—is stoutly resolved to back him up.

Most of the girls are hardly able to realize they are in the Army, but they are thrilled and eager, and the harder it is the better they are going to like it.

The WAC officers who took them on a personally conducted tour of Bedford Air Base yesterday commented that they were a fine group of recruits, good army material.

The men at the base gave the girls luncheon at noon mess and thus provided them with their first taste of Army chow. It was a big meal—vegetable soup, spareribs and mashed potatoes, creamed carrots, string beans, apple and raisin salad, cake and coffee—and some of the girls couldn't eat quite so much. "I guarantee you won't be leaving anything on your plate a week from now," one of the WAC officers assured them.

Signs Point to Postwar N. E. Skies Buzzing With All Types of Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The sky over New England's picturesque mountains and throbbing industries will be filled with helicopters, trim mail planes and monster multi-motored transports winging out to the Atlantic—if the Civil Aeronautics Board approves even a fraction of pending applications for postwar service through the air.

THhe CAB has before it applications for scores of new routes which would make a spider web of New England, with every hamlet and historic city accessible to air travel, a survey showed.

New Englanders could hop a plane from the local airport and make connections for London, Paris, Nassau, South America, or virtually any spot on the globe—to say nothing of short jaunts to other New England resorts or industrial centers.

Nearly all the major airlines with stops at Boston are planning extensions of present routes across the Atlantic Ocean and to South America. In addition, they want to set up flights from major cities such as Providence, Hartford, Springfield, Portland, and New Haven directly to New York, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, and intermediate points.

A half-dozen smaller but equally far-sighted transport companies envisage an era of helicopter travel after the war, and want to establish intra-New England frieght and passenger service.

Women of American Jewish Congress To Dedicate Bomber for U. S. Army

Second annual luncheon of the Women's Division, American Jewish Congress of New England, will be held Thursday, Nov. 4, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, with Henrik Kauffman, Danish Minister to the United States, and Representative Emanuel Cellar (D) of New York as guests of honor and principal speakers.

Other honor guests will include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Judge Jennie L. Barron, who is also Honorary President of the Women's Division, and Rabbi Joseph Shubow, President of the Men's Division.

Mrs. Irving Schwartz, General Chairman, will welcome the guests, while Mrs. Benjamin H. York, President of the Women's Division, will preside.

The luncheon will be made the occasion for dedication of a bomber presented to the U. S. Army by the Women's Division, and there will also be a presentation of colors, and music by a military band.

It is hoped to mobilize New England Jewish women in the effort to strengthen democratic forces at home, lay foundations for restoration of equality of rights for Jews after the war, and assist in evacuating Jews from world danger zones.

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Six Escorts By Bethlehem To Be Launched

War Activities in New England

Six destroyer-escorts being launched within 50 hours this week end by Bethlehem Steel Company yards at Hingham and Fore River will set a record for all other shipbuilders to shoot at, Bethlehem officials believe.

In an announcement today, the company recalled that the five hitting the water at Hingham make a total of 89 craft of all types to be launched by the yard since its first on Sept. 24, 1942.

Tomorrow the first two at Hingham will be HMS Cosby and HMS Rowley, built for the British. Sponsors are Mrs. P. F. Lee, wife of a Captain in the Navy's Bureau of Ships and British-born Mrs. Lawrence L. Cochrane of Baltimore, who has three sons in the United States Army.

Two more for the British will go down the ways on Sunday: HMS Rupert, sponsored by Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore, who has a son in the RAF, and HMS Stockham, sponsored by Mrs. J. A. Taylor, wife of the British Consul at Baltimore, one of whose sons was killed in the RAF and another is a prisoner of war.

The fifth, HMS Seymour, will be christened on Monday by Mrs. H. A. Hurt, wife of a British Navy captain on duty in Boston.

The company's sixth launching, the USS Kenyon, is to hit the water tomorrow, at Fore River, sponsored by Mrs. Verna Markham Kenyon of Mount Vernon, N. Y., widow of the Navy ensign pilot for whom the craft is named.

Call of Draft

Draft of all available fathers, childless husbands, and single men between 18 and 38 years of age will be completed by next July 1, after which men over 38 years of age or now in 4F classification will have to be called to complete the quotas of the armed services, it was disclosed yesterday by Ma.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service.

In a Boston interview, he estimated that only 1,000,000 of the 6,000,000 available fathers will be drafted.

"Deferments for industry and the high rate of medical rejections will probably result in only one out of six reaching service," he said.

Between 80,000 and 90,000 of the men classified in 4F are being sent back to induction stations each month for further examination, he reported; though he did not know what percentage was found fit after a re-check, he believed the number to be low under present physical standards.

Asked about proposed legislation in Congress to require drafting of all other available men before fathers are taken, General Hershey said "we are doing now essentially what Congress is asking in the proposed bill. We cannot find a better method than the present one. We found that out."

Ship Launching

A small auxiliary naval tanker will be launched at the George Lawley & Sons Boat Yard Sunday, it was announced today by the First Naval District. It will be sponsored by Mrs. Earl R. Arquette, wife of a design engineer at the Yard.

Postwar Reduction In Taxes Held Need

Asserting that the Government should return to the role of referee rather than that of constructor, Llewelyn Williams, Vice-President of the York Corporation of York, Pa., told the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that a vital necessity for the postwar era was the cutting of Federal taxes to permit accumulation of surplus funds.

Mr. Williams stressed the fact that the Federal tax structure must be so arranged as to permit manufacturers to accumulate funds to meet the anticipated large expenses of converting their plants to peacetime manufacturing. These expenses must be met immediately after the war ends, and ways and means must be provided to permit them to do so. Mr. Williams was speaking on "Wideawake Thoughts on Postwar Business, Particularly Distribution" at the luncheon session of the Club at the Parker House today.

Civilian Defense Benefits Assured

Civilian defense workers are entitled to financial benefits from the Federal Government even though the casualty occurs during practice cviilian defense exercises, it was disclosed recently in a ruling made public by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

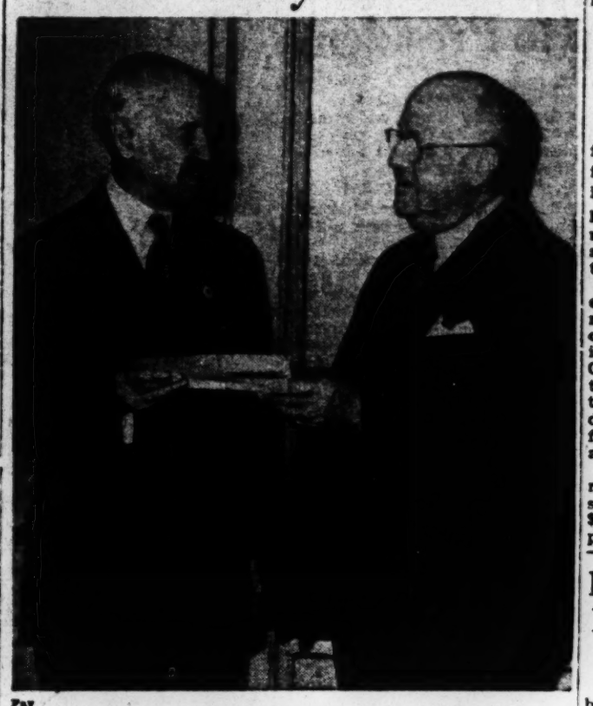
Under the War Civilian Security Program the question had been raised as to whether an ARP volunteer was entitled to accident benefits if called upon to serve in other than war-caused disasters. The Office of Civilian Defense stated yesterday:

"Wherever civilian defense workers are called to duty they are 'Thereby considered undergoing training and are thereby performing official duties and if injured or killed in the performance of such duties they or their dependents are eligible to receive all types of benefits under the War Civilian Security Program of the Federal Security Agency.'"

Epple to Retire

Louis Epple, Secretary of the Boston Licensing Board since its establishment in 1906, will retire Monday. Veteran of Spanish American War, he will receive a pension equal to half his salary.

Salvation Army Receives Gift



Pay

Hayden Foundation Contributes $50,000

J. Willard Hayden (right), President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, handing a check for $50,000 to Allan Forbes, Campaign Treasurer, the Salvation Army, Greater Boston Annual Appeal, a contribution toward supplying the "right amount at the right place at the right time" to further the work the Army is doing to help our boys who are giving themselves for the cause of freedom.

Pine Street Patriots Guided By Swampscott Woman's Club

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

By the dim light of grinning pumpkins the Pine Street Patriots of Swampscott will assemble tonight for their second annual Halloween party. Under the aegis of the Swampscott Woman's Club, 22 or so lively young citizens in appropriate festival garb will make merry within doors instead of without.

Two weeks ago these same youthful Patriots, in weekly session convened, took a pledge to destroy no property during the Halloween season. Several demurred when the motion was first presented, but after some consideration they withdrew their objections and joined in the pledge, according to Miss Vera Gould, chairman of the Woman's Club's Community Service Committee, which is sponsoring this neighborhood boys' club. Two Patriots who had already been guilty of soaping some windows in the vicinity voluntarily offered to wash them off the next morning.

Started a little over a year ago, the Pine Street Patriots (the name was chosen by the boys themselves after a week's deliberation) has been a notable success. It brought the Swampscott Woman's Club the first social service award at the annual meeting of the State Federation last June.

The present membership of 22 is about as large a number as the clubroom in the Family Welfare Association Building can accommodate, Miss Gould explained when asked whether the club had shown much growth. The boys' interest, however, has grown tremendously, she said, and plans are running full steam ahead for another busy season.

The boys, many of whom are of Italian descent, assemble every Friday night, hold a brief business meeting, and then enjoy a program of games, singing, and crafts. Friends have contributed wonderful equipment, including an elecertic train and a projector, according to Miss Gould.

Three members of the Community Service Committee took courses in craft teaching last summer and this interesting activity is progressing under their direction. The boys are planning to hold an exhibit of their work at the Swampscott Woman's Club the end of December. Meanwhile, they have also asked for assistance in putting on a play, and the women stand ready to give it.

Weekly dues are two cents, and the Woman's Club does the rest of the financing. Last summer's fun included two all-day outings.

Miss Gould says her committee is convinced of the value of small neighborhood clubs rather than town-wide organizations in providing wholesome activity for teen-age groups. The Community Service Committee of the Swampscott Woman's Club was formed while she was President of the Club, 1939-41. Its members today are, besides herself, Mrs. LeRoy S. Austin, Mrs. Edward K. Hempel, Mrs. C. Hudson Johnson, Mrs. Ernest S. Jorgensen, Mrs. Charles H. Lampard, Mrs. Walter F. Reeves, Miss Clara M. Kearney, Mrs. George J. Place.

We understand that the boys are especially looking forward to Mrs. Hempel's ghost stories tonight. With a 10-year-old boy of her own, she apparently knows how to tell them.

Needlework Guild

Garments gathered by the Newton Branch of the Needlework Guild for distribution to local charities, are on display at the Auburndale Club this afternoon. The Mayor of Newton called on people of the city to co-operate in the Guild's campaign for gifts of new garments for the needy.

'Objectors' Meeting

To help the public understand what conscientious objectors are thinking and doing in this war, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is sponsoring a meeting in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, 136 Tremont Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The speakers will be the Rev. Karl Heath Kopf, who recently completed a four months' tour of camps for "objectors," and Donald W. Macpherson, a conscientious objector who is doing what is known as "detached Service" at New Hampshire State Hospital at Concord.

Army's Missing in Action Report Includes 24 From New England Area

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The names of 24 New Englanders are included in a list of 352 United States soldiers reported missing in action in the Asiatic, European and Mediterranean areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Asiatic Area

New Hampshire

Kimball, Capt. Melvin A. Kimball, father, Burhan.

European Area

Connecticut

Dudrich, Second Lieutenant John—Mrs. Josephine Tucky, mother, Bridgeport.
Gibney, Staff Sergeant Hugh F., Jr.—Mrs. Mary Gibney, mother, Meriden.
Williams, Staff Sergeant Delano E.—Mrs. Gertrude Williams, mother, Windsor.

Maine

Giles, Staff Sergeant Harold R.—Mrs. Nettie G. Giles, mother, Boothbay Harbor.

Massachusetts

Barr, Staff Sergeant Gordon E.—Mrs. Alice I. Barr, mother, Attleboro.
Browning, Technical Sergeant Herbert M.—Mrs. Margaret M. Browning, mother, Wellesley Hills.
Laspada, Second Lieut. Joseph G.—Mrs. Mary Laspada, mother, Dorchester.
Moriarty, Staff Sergeant Maurice R.—Mrs. Maude E. Moriarty, mother, New Bedford.
Robeson, Staff Sergeant Ralph G.—George R. Robeson, father, Tyngsboro.
Rowland, Second Lieut. Henry C.—Mrs. Ellen C. Rowland, mother, Arlington.
Savage, Second Lieut. William T.—Mrs. Margaret Savage, mother, Worcester.
Weintraub, Technical Sergeant Harry J.—Mrs. Sarah Weintraub, mother, Malden.

New Hampshire

Fleming, Second Lieut. Carson—Mrs. Phillip B. Fleming, mother, Sandwich.
McMann, Staff Sergeant Raymond R.—Mrs. Jessie M. McMann, mother, Colebrook.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Zubrowski, Pfc. Frank R.—Joseph Zubrowski, father, Jewett City.

Massachusetts

Battista, Private Joseph P.—Mrs. Angelina Battista, mother, Webster.
Cuoco, Private Michael M.—Mrs. Elvira Cuoco, mother, East Boston.
King, Private Frank V.—Mrs. Marjorie E. King, wife, Marlboro.
Klosowski, Private Chester A.—Mrs. Josephine Klosowski, mother, Ipswich.
Lorette, Technician 4th Grade Ernest J.—Mrs. Alexandrina Contois, mother, Holyoke.
Pineau, Staff Sergeant Michael J.—Mrs. Helen Pineau, mother, Boston.
Sheldon, Staff Sergeant George L.—Mrs. Cecile R. Sheldon, wife, Lowell.
Turner, Technician 4th Grade Charles W.—Mrs. Hazel O. Turner, mother, Boston.

Masonic Lodge To Install Officers

Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, will install the officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. (the Newspaper Lodge) at its regular communication in the Boston Masonic Temple next Monday evening.

Assisting the Grand Master will be Charles E. Cooke, Grand Marshal; Dugald MacCallum and John E. Halvorsen, the two latter Past Masters of Fourth Estate Lodge. The ceremonies follow a dinner and business meeting. William B. Evans is the presiding Master of the Lodge.

Makes hearty meals for Dogs!

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COOKED READY-TO-EAT
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Bay State Safety Group Slashes Costs by 60 P. C.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Indications of a lessening need for a full scale, all-out civilian defense organization were seen today in the disclosure that operating expenses of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety have been slashed nearly 60 per cent from the peak reached in May, 1942.

State officials were quick, however, to point out that this should not mean less alertness on the part of the thousands of volunteer civilian defense workers throughout the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the discontinuance of the air spotting system and the lifting of the dimout restrictions, civilian defense forces should be ready for action at all times, officials said.

General running expenses for the month of May, 1942, including salaries of paid workers totaled $80,388.17 of which payments for personal services amounted to $28,061.48, Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, disclosed. In May, 1943, the corresponding figures were $34,388.13 for total operating expenses including $18,349.35 for personal services, he said.

Paid personnel in May, 1942, when the Public Safety Committee reached its all time high in activity, totaled 256 workers, it was disclosed. This compares with only 114 workers now on the payroll. There are still 138 paid positions authorized, Mr. Foster said, but only 114 are filled.

A slight increase in the Public Safety Committee's payroll in September of this year when it reached $19,254.27 was explained as probably due to the employment of one worker at a substantial salary in place of two or three lower paid workers.

Criticism of the tremendous expense involved in maintaining the Committee on Public Safety, whose budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, was $475,787, has been mounting of late in view of the increasing belief that its services may never be needed because of enemy action.

One dramatic example of slashing is in the telephone expenses which ran as high as $17,000 a month at one time. During that period 12 state-wide warning calls costing $25 a call were being made daily. This has now been cut to two test state-wide calls a day. These calls were being made at the request of Army officials.

Boston Red Cross Issues Appeal For Volunteer Drivers

Volunteers with cars are needed by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross to transport Home Service workers to the homes of servicemen in Greater Boston.

"We are continually being asked by the Army and Navy to verify reports of illness and death in servicemen's families or just to relieve the anxiety of a man who has not heard from home for a long time," Harriet A. Robeson, chairman of Volunteer Special Services, said today. "We have as many as 200 of these calls a day and this information must be gathered with the least possible delay. Trained Home Service workers are on duty all day and evening, but there is not enough time for them to make all calls by public transportation facilities.

"We urgently appeal to car owners to put themselves and their cars on call for this essential war service. We particularly need men drivers for the evening shift.

Volunteer drivers are asked to call the Red Cross Motor Corps office, Kenmore 6226, Ext. 34, weekdays from 9 to 5, Saturdays, 9 to 1.

Auto Registrations Early

To relieve the pressure on Registry of Motor Vehicles offices, which are undermanned because of the war, applications for 1944 registrations will be accepted a month earlier this year, beginning next Monday, Chief Accountant William F. Campbell has announced.

SAY, MARY, I HEARD SOMETHING NEW TODAY—A WAY TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE NOZZLE ON THAT VACUUM CLEANER IS CORRECTLY SET

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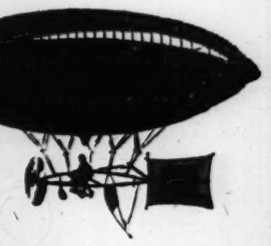

SIGHTED SUB, SANK SAME!

The old "sky-cycle" of yesterday would hardly prove adequate for submarine patrol duty today. And when it comes to meeting war needs, pre-war fire insurance policies can prove just as inadequate, too. Are you covered against the changing values and magnified risks of wartime? If not, better investigate Quincy Mutual protection. For 92 years, this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now being issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Quincy, Massachusetts
SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Settling of Coal Problem Again Put Up to President

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The coal mine wage dispute was back again today on President Roosevelt's desk, following these developments:

1. A rank-and-file wildcat strike, estimated to involve 50,000 miners, has been referred to President Roosevelt by the National War Labor Board.

2. The NWLB also rejected the $2-a-day wage increase demanded by 80,000 anthracite workers, granting them instead a 32 cents-a-day increase, the limit under the "Little Steel" formula.

3. John L. Lewis yesterday rejected the WLB's proposed agreement with the Illinois Coal Operators' Association for a $8.12-a-day wage, charging it represented a "reduction."

4. The Lewis deadline for miners' work without a contract, set last June for Oct. 31, runs out Sunday, when a general soft coal shutdown is in prospect.

Miners Meeting Called

5. The United Mine Workers' Policy Committee has been called to meet here Monday.

6. Meanwhile, an estimated loss of 30,000,000 tons of coal in previous walkouts has been followed by a continuing under-production of vitally needed coal, which has endangered domestic fuel supplies, roused controversy, and restricted vital iron and steel production.

The upshot of it all is that the coal crisis is moving back to the position it was in last March and April when more than 500,000 coal miners were deadlocked with operators over a $2-a-day pay raise demand.

Unless Mr. Roosevelt, by personal appeal to the miners or otherwise, can head off the present new series of wildcat strikes, the prospect is for a new seizure of the coal mines by the Federal Government, with the operation of the mines by the reluctant Harold L. Ickes, the Government's coal czar.

President Says Nothing

Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on the new coal crisis today, explaining to his press conference that the matter had only been handed to him last night.

Background of the recurrent emergency is as follows:

Last spring the United Mine Workers, which is one of the wealthiest and most compact in the country demanded a $2 a day wage increase.

This was refused on the ground that it would raise other wages skyhigh and was not justified by the increase in living costs.

Following operators' refusal to make the increase, the War Labor Board intervened, but Lewis declined to recognize its authority.

As the strike developed the WLB referred the dispute to the President, and he in turn ordered Mr. Ickes to take over the mines.

It was at this point that Lewis ordered a truce in the strike till Oct. 31. In the meantime as quiet came to the mines the Government returned them gradually to their owners.

New Strikes Begin

Now with the approach of the end of the "truce" a new series of wildcat strikes has begun.

In the meantime Congress has passed the Smith-Connally anti-strike law, passed directly to meet the Lewis created situation.

This law gives the Government greater authority and permits punishment for union leaders who defy the Government and call unlawful strikes.

Indications are, however, that this loosely drawn law can easily be evaded. For example, present walkouts are being resisted by union leaders and appear to be rank-and-file affairs. It will be difficult to show connection between Mr. Lewis and the walkouts.

The other new factor that has helped precipitate trouble is the WLB decision in the Illinois coal case.

The U. M. W. had negotiated a contract with the Illinois operators stretching the work day from 7 to 8½ hours (including portal to portal travel) and thus giving the miners a raise of close to $2 which was what they asked.

The National War Labor Board rejected this but offered a compromise giving the miners $8.12 a day.

And now John L. Lewis has rejected this, charging that the WLB offer amounts to a "wage reduction" on the basis of hourly averages.

Spokesmen of the WLB indignantly deny this.

Normandie Proud and Erect

Associated Press

Again on Even Keel

Eighteen months ago the once proud Queen of the French Marine Fleet lay on her side in the mud at her pier in the North River, New York, a charred and jumbled victim of a fire that swept her interior Feb. 9, 1942. Here she is after 18 months of salvage work and just prior to her being turned over to the Navy, as the U. S. S. Lafayette, for refinishing for war service: perhaps as a troopship or aircraft carrier, but no announcement has been made.

Pope Asks Germans For Italian Police

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has requested German authorities to place sufficient Italian police in Rome to keep crowds from plundering art collections of the churches in case the City becomes a battle zone, a Rome dispatch to the Göteborg Handels-Och Sjoefartstidning said Oct. 28.

No reply yet has been received from the Germans, the dispatch said. It added that private circles in Rome had proposed that for the war emergency a 12-man, non-political council be designated to maintain order in the City and to handle transportation and food distribution.

Special Board Ends Hearings On Rail Wages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Moving with unprecedented speed, a special Presidential board concluded hearings in a one-day session yesterday on one of the two major railroad wage disputes.

The members said they would proceed to immediate consideration of the case affecting nonoperating rail unions, but asked the parties to keep themselves available in event further information is needed.

Although 20 railroad unions are taking strike votes among their 1,450,000 members, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, expressed personal conviction yesterday that there will be no strike.

He also told a Presidential board considering one of the two railway wage controversies that he believed the railroad workers would accept whatever decision President Roosevelt makes on the basis of the board's recommendations.

The case before the board is that of 15 nonoperating unions — the boilermakers, machinists and other railroad employees not engaged in operating trains — who for more than a year have sought 20 cents an hour wage increase. An emergency board recommended last May an 8-cent increase, but this was set aside by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, President Roosevelt then appointed the new board to reconsider the case.

President Has Time For Personal Touch

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—With all his wartime duties, President Roosevelt still finds time for the personal touch.

The morning mail brought this note from the President to Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas:

"Dear Hattie:

"For the last three days I have been signing bills bearing your signature as 'Acting President of the Senate Pro Tempore'—and I may say that I have not vetoed a single one of them! I just wanted to let you know that I am delighted that you have been thus serving."

Mrs. Caraway had signed the bills during absence of both Vice-President Henry Wallace and Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, the regular President Pro Tempore. It was the first time a woman had so acted.

French 'Robin Hoods' Stop Trains Going to Germany

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Office of War Information, quoting a Bern dispatch in the Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen, said today that French patriots, acting in the manner of Robin Hood, frequently stop Germany-bound freight trains and distribute the merchandise to residents of the surrounding countryside.

Aurelio Case in Final Stage Of Court Move in New York

By Wynna Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The final stage in disbarment proceedings against Thomas A. Aurelio was reached today as Referee Charles B. Sears heard summations both for dismissals of the charges and for disciplinary action and prepared to submit his recommendation to the five Appellate Division justices by whom he last week was appointed to sit in the case. Conclusion of evidence and arguments this fifth day before the Nov. 2 election made it seem probable that the last-minute recourse to eliminate Mr. Aurelio's name from the bipartisan State Supreme Court ballot would be decided before the balloting.

The finale found Mr. Aurelio tenacious in his disclaimer of any improper act or motive in accepting the influence of Frank Costello, powerful underworld character, with Tammany leaders in winning him his higher court nomination. It also produced a prosecution dénouement which put Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia on the stand as New York County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's last-minute surprise rebuttal witness late yesterday.

Mayor's Reply

Mayor La Guardia's testimony, narrating a visit from Mr. Aurelio just prior to the August nomination and while Mr. Aurelio was still a magistrate, became the nub of summations by both defense and prosecution. The Mayor testified that Mr. Aurelio came to him in anxiety lest his advancement was in jeopardy with Tammany Chief Michael J. Kennedy, but certain that the Mayor would "clinch" it for him if he could take back to Mr. Kennedy assurance of a wished-for magisterial appointment. This was to be in behalf of Louis J. Capozzoli, one of five Manhattan members of the House of Representatives about to lose his seat in the forthcoming reapportionment of New York County congressional districts.

"'Tom, you know me better than that,'" the Mayor said of his reply. "'If Capozzoli was a combination of John Marshall and Holmes and Cardozo, I would not appoint him after such a request.'"

Prosecutor Hogan sought to apply to the Aurelio proposition the term of attempted "trafficking in judgeships" with a reading of the Public Offices Act which forbids the asking, or acceptance of, a gratuity or reward in connection with an appointment to office.

Query on the other hand by Thomas I. Sheridan, defense counsel, as to whether he thought the Aurelio proposal had been "improper," evoked the Mayor's observation that experience had taught him that "when one gets the candidate phychosis, he will try to do everything he can to get the nomination."

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Cracks in Reich Morale: How Deep Do Fissures Go?

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—The British press has published prominently in the past 24 hours a number of reports implying that the Nazi Wehrmacht has been shattered in Russia, while German morale on the home front is tottering. But in responsible quarters here it is emphasized that these reports need to be kept carefuly in perspective.

The significant new factor in the German situation is that whereas formerly such reports easily could be dismissed as either wishful thinking or deliberately misleading propaganda, this time there undoubtedly are developments within Hitler's European fortress which must be given serious consideration.

In other words, the question today is no longer whether these reports of disruption and defeatism within the Reich and the Reichswehr are true or false, but how much of them safely can be accepted as true.

On the strictly military side, dispatches played up in nearly all London newspapers assert that the Red Army is smashing Nazi defenses along almost the entire front, that German armies in the Dnieper area are breaking up, that all central control by Nazi headquarters has collapsed, that the retreat of the German forces has become a rout.

German-controlled radios on the Continent are broadcasting a gloomy view of the Russian battle. A radiocast from Oslo, Norway, went even so far as to declare that the battle in South Russia was not merely for the Dnieper bend, that Premier Joseph Stalin was trying to convert this breakthrough into the "beginning of the end."

The German home front, according to a number of recent rather sensational dispatches from neutral capitals, is equally shaky.

From 'Inside Europe'

Practically all British papers published prominently a brief message said to have been cabled by a Reuters correspondent from "inside Europe." It says, "I learn from an authentic source that far-reaching changes may be expected inside Germany within the next fortnight. They will affect the entire war situation. The worst is officially feared regarding the Russian offensive, where the position for the Germans is becoming more desperate. This has necessitated drastic internal emergency measures. Important discussions are already proceeding in this connection, probably in Munich."

The meaning of this somewhat cryptic message is not clear. Taken together with a number of other reports from neutral travelers who have just come out of Germany, as well as from prisoners of war who now have returned and reported on conditions within the Reich, it would seem to confirm that Nazi leaders are having great difficulty keeping up the morale of the German people.

Other dispatches in the past few days stress the great difficulties the Germans now are having in suppressing revolts in France, in Yugoslavia, in Greece, and elsewhere.

Decline in Morale

Thus all accounts coming from within Hitler's European fortress indicate that the rot of declining morale has seriously set in.

However, the question is, Has this deterioration of morale gone far enough either in the Wehrmacht or on the home front in Germany to justify implications in press here that the situation is imminently critical?

It is not possible to give a definite answer, but the balanced view in London is that all these signs mean that the Allies must be more watchful than ever for the first real evidence of a crack-up in Germany, but that there is as yet no sufficiently substantial evidence that such a breakdown has come or is at all imminent.

There is a feeling that this time the Allies must be prepared to capitalize on any unexpected weakness which may develop within the European fortress with greater completness and rapidity than they did in the case of the Italian collapse. The real importance of reports about sagging German strength now being displayed so prominently in the press here is that they at least constitute a warning that United Nations leaders need to keep closer watch than ever for the propitious moment to strike.

Jewish Order Quits Group

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Herman Hoffman, Grand Master of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, announced yesterday that the order had withdrawn from the American Jewish Committee because of the Committee's severance of relations with the American Jewish Conference.

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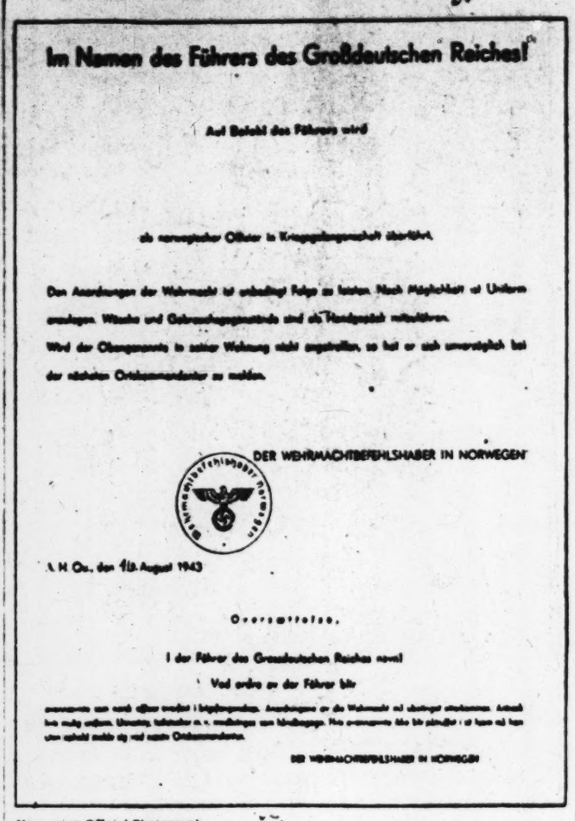
Farewell to Norway


Im Namen des Führers des Großdeutschen Reiches!
Auf Befehl des Führers wird
als norwegischer Offizier in Kriegsgefangenschaft überführt.
Den Anordnungen der Wehrmacht ist unbedingt Folge zu leisten. Nach Möglichkeit ist Uniform anzulegen. Waffen und Gebrauchsgegenstände sind als Handgepäck mitzuführen.
Wird der Obengenannte in seiner Wohnung nicht angetroffen, so hat er sich unverzüglich bei der nächsten Ortskommandantur zu melden.
DER WEHRMACHTBEFEHLSHABER IN NORWEGEN
A. H. Qu., den 16. August 1943
Oberstleutnant.
I. d. Führer des Großdeutschen Reiches!
Vad ordre av der Führer blir
DER WEHRMACHTBEFEHLSHABER IN NORWEGEN

Norwegian Official Photograph

Order for Transfer of Prisoner

The Norwegian Underground has smuggled out one of the blanks used by the German Commander in Norway to order Norwegian officers transferred to Germany. The order is issued in the name of the Führer and is to be carried out "unconditionally." The Norwegian officers are instructed to wear their uniforms, and permitted to carry only such necessities as can be taken in hand luggage.

Norse Protest to Nazi Chief

Continued from Page 1

of the Norwegian people since the first days of the invasion. Similarly we have always been of the impression that war, and especially an occupation during war between civilized peoples, is recognized in international law as a condition under which both parties have certain rights: For the occupying power, in the first instance, with regard to military necessity; for the occupied land with reference to the material and spiritual needs of civilian life.

Inasmuch as the German occupation authority in Norway safeguards its military interests by maintaining a large army in the country and by constructing extensive fortifications, it has naturally placed severe burdens upon the population. This is especially true with reference to provisioning and feeding, communications and housing. One effect which is less noticeable for the time being, but as a consequence will be even more onerous in the future, is the enormous withdrawal of funds from the Norwegian Bank by the occupying power. Added to the damage wrought by the war itself—the devastation of our towns—this will be much for a small nation to bear.

One would think that when military necessity has been satisfied through the imposition of such burdens on the population, that the spiritual life of the community, at least, might be spared a direct assault. In this province every nation, even in time of war, has certain inviolable rights.

The occupying power in Norway, however, has violated many of these rights. Through a Quisling regime it has tried forcibly to thrust on our people a foreign political concept—National Socialism—which we had rejected emphatically, time after time, in free elections ever since 1933. To attain this goal, it has violated the rights and responsibilities of parents toward their children and has invaded the province of the school and the church within the community. They have attempted to force the children into organizations for the study of nationalism and the teachers to serve as tools for this ideological regimentation. The religious press has been gagged and school textbooks on Christianity have been revised along the basically anti-Christian lines of National Socialism.

'Ally' of Germany

Against these and other assaults on our spiritual life, the Norwegian people in their defenselessness and belief in justice have resisted with every means available. This fight, in which the power of terror as well as injustice are ranged against us, has demanded sacrifices. Many of Norway's churchmen today are deprived of their freedom—in prisons, in concentration camps or in exile—and forbidden to speak. The nation's teachers voluntarily accepted a martyrdom which has aroused the admiration of the whole world. Many parents have been imprisoned or have suffered some other penalty merely because they came to the defense of their children.

And this is not all. Since the beginning of the present year the National Socialist occupation authority has forcibly conscripted Norwegian men and women for the so-called National Labor Service—actually for civilian war work in Germany. This new assault on human rights was again resisted, but this resistance was not able to thwart the seizure of thousands from their homes and employment for forced labor in behalf of the enemy power.

But the worst offense was the recent "temporary law governing the maintenance of peace and order during wartime" signed by Quisling. The introduction to this law declares that, because of the apparent intent of the Russians to attack German positions in Norway, a state of war exists between Norway and the Allies and, consequently, that our country has become an ally of the great German Reich. This statement was published in the newspapers here on the same day, yes on the same page and with the same prominence as the Major General's own proclamation of Aug. 16. Thus, while the German Commander in Chief in Norway states clearly that Germany is at war with Norway, the Minister President is permitted to say that our country and our people are Germany's allies.

In connection with these two contradictory hypotheses serious actions were commenced against the Norwegian people.

On the one hand they were required to surrender Norwegian officers as prisoners of war to the Germans. On the other, the Norwegian police corps was forced to join with the Hird and other National Socialist formations in something called "The Reich's Armed Force" while they remained punishable for their conduct under the laws governing a military occupation.

This means that the Norwegian policeman who does not carry out whatever order he receives from the occupying power, be it ever so much in conflict with his conscience and his duties as a Norwegian citizen, shall be considered guilty of treason against his own country. That this ultimate violation of rights was no empty threat became known to the police even before the law was proclaimed. By that time the first death sentence already had been carried out.

National Unrest

The action against the police has aroused deep unrest among the population. It is not regarded as an attack solely against a single rebellious group in the community; the official explanations of the decree and the press comments on it have created a serious fear that those in power will go further and use the laws as a springboard for similar forcible measures directed against other groups or against the population as a whole. Should this actually occur, it will drive our most reasonable people to desperate opposition and necessitate the use of methods we have hitherto repected. For us this would be a tragedy, but do you think it would be less of a disaster for your Fatherland, when all respect for it and all sympathy for it are killed for all future time among the once-friendly people who now, during the war, are under German domination?

When we speak thus openly to you, Herr Major General, it is because you have rightly and truthfully defined the relations existing between your country and ours, and because we wish to believe that you set some value on respect betwen enemies.

President Appoints Wickard Head of Combined Food Board

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—President Roosevelt today gave the nation a preview of his forthcoming food message to Congress defending the Administration's stabilization methods, including subsidies, and at the same time promised farmers more farm machinery.

On the international side of the food picture, the President announced reorganization of the Combined Food Board, including appointment of Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture as neutral Chairman and an invitation to Canada to become a full-fledged member.

Mr. Roosevelt strengthened the War Food Administration by designating the War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee and United States member of the Combined Food Board.

Under terms of an executive order signed by the President, the Food Advisory Committee and the Inter-Agency Committee are abolished and the War Food Administrator has set up by administrative order a Food Requirements and Allocations Committee to pass on all domestic and foreign claims for food from United States sources.

The President announced he would send his food message to Congress next Monday. In general, it will deal with the success of his economic stabilization chiefs in keeping food prices down the last three months and ask appropriations to continue the present methods.

One phase of the message, Mr. Roosevelt indicated, will deal with the "reverse Lend-Lease" record on food. He told his press conference today that American troops in Australia have been receiving as much Lend-Lease beef and veal as it is sending to the European theater to feed civilian populations and United Nations armies, other than that of the United States.

By interchanging food in this manner, long-overseas voyages are being eliminated, he pointed out.

Asked about farmers' present complaints over the lack of necessary farm implements, the President explained that manufacturers have not filled their output quotas the last three months because of some reluctance to convert back from lucrative war machinery to farm implements. He promised that the Government will insist on carrying out its expanded farm machinery program.

More authority in the international food picture now goes to Mr. Jones and less to Secretary Wickard.

The President said the reorganization would expedite food allocations, save time and eliminate conflicting viewpoints.

Roosevelt Honors Czech Anniversary

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—"Confident assurances that efforts of the United Nations are steadily bringing nearer the return of freedom to Czechoslovakia and to Europe" were expressed by President Roosevelt last night in a message to Czechoslovakian leaders in exile.

The message, which was joined by others from United Nations leaders, commemorated Czechoslovakia's 25th anniversary as a republic.

The greetings, which included statements from Joseph Stalin and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, sounded a solid chorus of certainty that Germany would be crushed in this war.

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U. S. Warships Blast Nazi Line in Italy

Continued from Page 1

the Americans under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark smashed through rivulets and up bristling mountainsides for a gain of three miles in the Sparanise area. They threatened the town of Teano, where four roads join to the east of Mt. Massico, the lofty anchor of the Rommel line defending Rome. Teano is 94 miles southeast of the Italian Capital.

The Fifth Army's coastal flank still faced the Regia Canal, only four miles north of the Volturno, in its frontal advance on Mt. Massico and Mondragone, with British elements for the most part not yet over the barrier.

Farther to the northeast, in the Raviscanina region, the Fifth Army consolidated its gains in important high ground dominating valley roads leading north along the upper Volturno toward Venafro, another key point in the Rommel line.

The German communiqué said Nazi forces had been obliged to withdraw to new mountain positions on both sides of the Volturno in the face of powerful Allied assaults.

On the Eighth Army front, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veterans clashed with the enemy on the Adriatic Coast road near San Salvo, two miles north of the Trigno River and three miles inland, where the Germans were making every effort to prevent enlargement of the shallow Allied bridgehead north of the stream.

Fifteen miles inland, where General Montgomery's warriors have not yet reached the Trigno, Eighth Army units occupied Montefalcone after a five-mile advance from Castelmauro.

Still farther inland, Montgomery forces captured Molise, on a 2,500-foot mountain one mile west of Torella del Sannio, taken Oct. 28.

Molise is about 18 miles east and slightly north of the mountain communications center of Isernia, where the Germans had natural defenses.

These gains were scored through directed fire of massed German heavy and medium artillery placed in the hills where it would cover every approach. Bad weather washed out much of the Allied air support.

The Minturno area, bombarded the night of Oct. 27, is some 12 miles north of the front and just behind the strong German line on Massico Ridge.

The region along the Adriatic where General Montgomery's men were engaged in the stiffest combat Oct. 28 is known as the Sant' Angela Plain, a shelflike area five or six miles wide rimmed by mountains from which the Germans poured their fire much as they did at Salerno. The Germans had heavy concentrations of guns and armor to oppose the Allied advance.

Dutch Commander Reaches Australia

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 29

Lieut. Gen. J. H. Van Ooyen has arrived in Australia from the United States to assume command of all Netherlands Forces in the Southwest Pacific area.

Since May of last year, General Ooyen has directed the training of Dutch airmen at Jackson, Miss.

Russia:

Last Door to Crimea Closing Upon Nazis

Led by fast-moving tank units and mobile armored columns, Red Army troops were plunging through the wide steppes of the Western Ukraine on Oct. 29 less than 60 miles from Perekop, only way of escape open to the Nazi Crimean garrisons.

The Russians, advancing at a rate of from 12 to 18 miles a day, would reach the gates of Perekop within a week if that pace is maintained.

Capture of the village of Nizhne-Saragozhy, highway junction in the heart of the steppe country 46 miles west of Melitopol and only 44 miles from the Dniper River town of Kakhovka, cleared the way for a farther westward advance.

At Krivoi Rog, big mining and industrial center northwest of Melitopol, a strengthened German garrison was stubbornly resisting massed Russian assaults from three sides, but capture of the city appeared inevitable as the Russian pressure increased. Other Red Army forces pushed 35 miles to the northwest of the besieged city to capture Marianovka, cutting the Znamenka-Nikolaev railway leading to the Bug River, expected next German defense line to the west, a Moscow communiqué reported.

In clean-up operations southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, Soviet troops swept into several towns and captured additional stores of German military equipment.

Balki, a village 27 miles from Nikopol, German-held strong point in the northern steppe country, was taken by Soviet columns rounding up German remnants inside the bend of the Dnieper River.

Increasing the pressure on the Crimea, units of Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's southern "desert army" were swinging down from Melitopol to stab at Perekop, northeastern gate of the Peninsula less than 60 miles away.

Red Army warplanes, now complete masters of the skies over Southern Russia, destroyed more than 300 army trucks which the Germans were using in their flight to the Bug River across the Nogaisk Steppes, the Russian communiqué said. The tremendous amount of booty taken by the Red Army troops suggested a breakdown in German transport.

The Red Army Command has begun a fresh offensive in Upper White Russia, 600 miles to the north. Gains of from three to five miles were recorded there, the Moscow war bulletin said. More than 80 towns were liberated from the Germans, including Surazh, 25 miles northwest of Vitebsk, an anchor base on the German defense line west of captured Smolensk.

The Moscow radio quoted a Pravda dispatch as saying that "German defenses have cracked all along the front between Melitopol and the Sea of Azov."

South Pacific:

Halsey Confirms Treasury Landings

The Allied landing on two islands in what are known as the Treasury Isles, announced by the Japanese the previous day, has been confirmed by Allied headquarters.

A spokesman at Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters in the South Pacific said that amphibious forces under the Admiral's command, thrusting toward Japan's last Solomon holdings in front of Rabaul, achieved surprise landings at dawn Oct. 27 in the Treasury Islands in the face of mortar fire and chased the defenders into the hills.

The spokesman said the landings, supported by shells of a naval task force, were accomplished on two islands in that group 30 miles south of Bougainville and its bombed-out airfields.

One of these was identified at Gen Douglas MacArthur's headquarters as Mono, a coral reef on which the land rises to a height of 1,000 feet.

The islands occupied were Mono and Stirling. Mono, seven miles across, is the larger of the two.

The move apparently is part of a plan to close in on substantial Japanese forces now confined largely on Bougainville.

Near by are the Shortland Islands, whose Ballale fighter strip was unable to put planes in the air to oppose the new move because United States bombings have rendered it inoperative.

These islands are separated by Bougainville Strait from the mainland of Bougainville with its much-bombed airfields of Kahili and Kara, also in no condition to send supporting planes to the scene. Five hundred tons of bombs have left these fields useless for the past week.

Headquarters characterized the opposition to the landings as "minor."

It was the first offensive move in that sector since the last Japanese were routed in the first week of October from the central Solomons, including Vella Lavella, 45 miles southeast of Mono.

There are no reports of any enemy installations on Mono and it is unlikely any air strip is there.

Landing Preceded By Air Assault

In announcing Oct. 28 a bombardment of the Treasury Islands for the first time by Allied planes, a spokesman referred to enemy artillery groups there.

Continuing to add to Japan's disastrous air losses, Airacobras downed six enemy bombers and six fighters in the Finschhafen, New Guinea, area, the Oct. 29 communiqué reported.

Off Ubili, New Britain, Liberators scored a direct hit on a destroyer and left it in flames.

Near misses, which often prove damaging, were scored against two other enemy destroyers. One accompanied the destroyer which went up in flames. The other was attacked off New Ireland by Catalinas which also set fires on the airdrome of Kavieng.

Long-range Beaufort fighters strafed a launch, sank a small coastal vessel, and damaged a barge in the New Britain area.

The Japanese planes attacked by the Airacobras near Finschhafen were believed bent on dropping supplies to hard-pressed troops in the jungles northwest of that Allied-held base on New Guinea. Enemy parachutes were seen in the air.

The Australian Government is "concerned" over Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Navy Day address at Honolulu predicting a new drive against the Japanese, it was stated authoritatively today.

A Government spokesman said operations should be "carried out first and talked about afterward."

Admiral Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said adequate bases close to the Japanese homeland would be taken by the Allies and Japan soon would be subjected to a merciless and steady bombardment.

Yugoslavia:

Vital Nazi Rail Link Cut by Partisans

Partisan forces of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) have struck one of their most effective blows against Germany's campaign in Yugoslavia by cutting the important Zagreb-Belgrade railway in 130 places along a 40-mile stretch just east of Zagreb, a Yugoslav National Army communiqué said Oct. 29.

The communiqué, radiocast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said that two large and several small bridges were blown up, four trains destroyed, and more than 1,000 telegraph poles felled.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia's bitter inner strife was flaming anew with General Broz and the opposing faction, led by Gen. Draja Mihailovic, denouncing each other in a dispute that independent Balkan advices indicate may have been German-inspired.

General Broz's communiqué asserted that his followers had clashed in a sharp action near Bistrica with units of General Mihailovic's army who, the bulletin said, were aided by Italian "blackshirts" and "quislings" led by pro-Nazi Milan Nedic. Nazi uniforms also were reported in this engagement.

The communiqué said that units of the 27th Division stormed the enemy-held mountain stronghold of Rogatica, 30 miles east of Sarajevo, and captured stores of vitally needed war material, killing 100 Germans and wounding 120.

The Yugoslav communiqué reported that German amphibious forces had attempted a landing on the large Dalmatian Island of Brac, which faces the port of Split (Spalato). The entire landing force was destroyed, the bulletin stated.

German units, however, did land on the Pelyesac Peninsula, 100 miles down the coast, and established a bridgehead.

Cairo dispatches quoted Balkan advices as indicating that the familiar Nazi formula of divide and conquer had failed to the extent that both Yugoslav factions were battling General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armies despite their differences.

Air-Raid Toll:

German Casualties 1,200,000 to Oct. 1

A total of 1,200,086 German civilians have been killed, or reported missing and believed killed, in air raids from the beginning of the war to Oct. 1, Swiss dispatches, quoting official German Government statistics, said Oct. 29.

The Zurich dispatches to London newspapers said also that 6,953,000 Germans have been bombed out and evacuated.

Civilian air-raid casualties in the British Isles totaled 48,282 killed, or reported missing and believed killed, up to Sept. 30.

Berlin Report:

Two Japanese Ships Torpedoed Off China

Berlin radiocast a DNB dispatch from Tokyo today saying that the Japanese merchant ships Kamo Maru and Fuji Maru had been torpedoed in the East China Sea, with one sinking and the other being badly damaged.

The report did not designate which ship sank.

The Kano Maru is a 7,955-ton freight and passenger ship with accommodations for 255 passengers in three classes.

Sweden:

Nazis Halt Shipping To South America

Germany told neutral Sweden on Oct. 28 that "military dispositions in the Skagerrak" necessitated a halt of Swedish "safe-conduct" ship traffic between Göteborg, Sweden, and the Americas.

This traffic, previously approved by both London and Berlin, normally consisted of about five steamers a month plying between Göteborg and ports outside the German zone of control, chiefly in South America. The vessels brought Sweden a sizable portion of its foodstuffs, oils, fats, wool, and other needed materials.

Berlin's notice came in a period of tension between Sweden and Germany which reached a new crisis last week when a German fighter shot down a Swedish passenger plane off the Swedish coast.

Meantime, the Swedish press carried a report saying Nazi troops had established a tight blockade along much of the Norwegian-Swedish border. The newspaper Tidningen said the Germans might be planning a new purge of the Norwegian underground, establishing a blockade to prevent escapes to Sweden.

Other reports said the Germans were moving more troops out of Norway, having already withdrawn between 40,000 and 50,000.

Tree Expects Agreement On World Air Transport

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 (AP)—Ronald Tree, chairman of a British parliamentary committee on air transport, pausing here last night on his way home after a visit to the United States, said he did not think "it should be difficult to arrive at an overall agreement on international air transport" after the war.

Nazi Rocket Guns Miss Aim

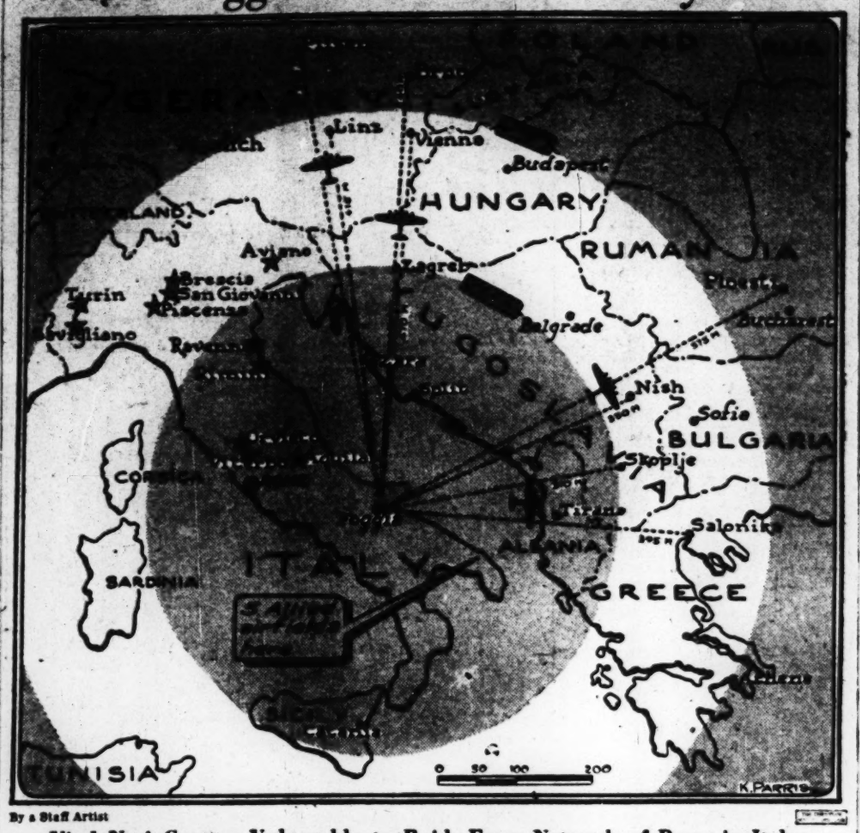
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The rocket guns with which German fighter planes are attacking Allied bombers lack accuracy, the War Department reported yesterday.

In an analysis of new weapons developed by the Germans in an attempt to stop precision bombing of Nazi industry, the department said: besides rocket guns, the Nazis are using aerial bombs and "silver fire," massed clusters of white disks, probably of phosphorus, which fall on a bomber formation.

Use of rocket guns is not new except by aircraft against other aircraft, the Department said. Rockets have been used by Russian planes against tanks and ground installations.

"The particular benefit to Germany in the successful use of rocket guns on planes," the Department said, "would be the possibility of overcoming the staying power of American bombers and of decreasing the heavy losses from the bombers' fire power. The present tactic is for German planes to stay outside the fire range of the bombers and lob rockets at the formation. If the same accuracy could be achieved with rockets as with guns and cannons now in use, which frequently make sieves of the bombers without knocking them from the air, the more explosive shell could knock down many more bombers with the same percentage of hits. This accuracy has not been achieved."

Where Foggia-Based Bombers May Roam



By a Staff Artist

Vital Nazi Centers Vulnerable to Raids From Network of Bases in Italy

Allied superiority in the skies enables airmen to prepare damaging raids from Foggia and from other airfields captured on the heel of Italy. Map shows distances from Foggia to some of the key war-production points of the Axis as well as to vital points on supply routes, the full range of radiating lines of attack being shown by shaded and white sections. Stars in Italy indicate important airfields that will come into Allied possession as the Fifth and Eighth Armies move northward.

Foggia Bases Set Stage On Balkan Blitz

Continued from Page 1

more and more vulnerable all the time as the result of Allied acquisition of air bases in Italy.

At present, the Allies are giving particular attention to the Balkans, where hitherto the Germans have been able to use JU-87 Stuka dive bombers against the irregulars without fear of interference from the air or very effective antiaircraft ground artillery.

Different Story

Now that Allied fighters are able to roam the Yugoslav skies, it is likely to be a different story for the Stukas, which are unable to face much in the way of opposition. That is why the Germans diverted so many of them from other theaters of the war onto the front where the Yugoslavs continue to put up such stubborn resistance.

In modern war, an airblitz is an essential prelude to amphibian operations, and the Germans will have to be on the alert for landings on the Balkan Adriatic coast in the eastern Mediterranean and in Southern France in the west. The farther north they retire, the more insistent and menacing such threats become.

The Germans lost no time withdrawing their Luftwaffe formations from southern and central Italian airfields when the Allies advanced upon them, but farther north, they have been reinforcing the Luftwaffe and a major defensive air effort by the Nazis is anticipated later in defense of the most important regions strategically.

Experience has suggested that the Germans limit in advance their air and land commitments in the Mediterranean theater. This is not to say they are unprepared to make a generous allotment for the defense of Italy, despite the swing of events in Russia. They now are estimated to have detailed 40 divisions for duty in Italy and the Balkans, the majority of them in Italy, and adequate support for these troops will call for a major contribution by the Luftwaffe.

Reserve Drawn On

So far, reinforcements in this theater are believed to have come from the German central reserve, not from Russia or defense establishments tied down in Western Europe. But there obviously is a limit to which such a policy can be followed without further jeopardizing the German positions east and west, unless the lines in Russia and elsewhere are shortened greatly.

In Italy, the Nazis are fighting a big-scale rear-guard action in order to gain time and it well may be that it later will take the form of a major counteroffensive. This is one reason the inevitably slow supply build-up behind the Allied lines in Italy is so important.

The Allies have local air superiority now, although the Germans are showing signs of putting up stiffer resistance in the skies. This superiority has to be maintained to preserve their margin of control, no matter by what degree the Germans may augment their apportionment of air strength in Italy.

This process of upbuilding has to be protected against air attack and is one of the important considerations behind the present Allied two-way blitz on the Balkans.

A. F. of L. Wins

SANFORD, Maine, Oct. 29 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has retained its right to bargain for the workers of the Sanford Mills, manufacturers of mohair products, by defeating a C. I. O. union in a National Labor Relations Board consent election.

Famine Relief in India Rushed by New Viceroy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29 (AP)—British Army resources were drafted today to help bring relief to famine-stricken Bengal areas where hundreds have starved recently because of a lack of food grains.

At the conclusion of a meeting last night of Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, India's new Viceroy, Governor Sir Thomas Rutherford, Premier Sir Nazimuddin, and others, a spokesman said an Army officer had been assigned to the task of supervising distribution of food and grains. The Army also will make provisions for shelter for the homeless.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Publication here of a Government White Paper giving the official British version of events leading up to the Bengal famine has coincided with news of swift antifamine action being taken by the new Viceroy, Viscount Wavell, following his personal investigations in the stricken area.

The most important of Viscount Wavell's new measures are:

1. Calling in of the Army to aid relief and the movement of foodstuffs.

2. Decision to remove to properly managed rest camps thousands who have flocked to Calcutta, often only to succumb in the streets.

Lord Wavell is judged here to be making a praiseworthy fighting start to his term as Viceroy. Even newspapers in Britain which have been most outspoken about British responsibility for the present Indian situation are today paying tribute to the speed and fervor with which he has started the war against famine.

The manner in which he and Lady Wavell have visited incognito feeding centers and soup queues is felt to denote the new sense of urgency.

Harsh Criticism Heard

Britain's conscience is thoroughly aroused by the Bengal famine. Conversations heard in tramcars and on railroad journeys show the average Briton with an acute sense of responsibility for the present plight of so many Indians. There is much harsh criticism of the British Government and the Government of India on this account.

Full and vivid stories of the suffering in Bengal are now being prominently featured in the newspapers. Generally speaking eyewitness accounts of famine conditions are receiving far more publicity than official explanations.

The Government White Paper on the subject is played down by the press. This is partly due to its being more in the nature of background information for parliamentary debate in the next series of sittings on the whole Indian famine ques-

Charge of Obstruction

But it is an important document throwing new light on India's many problems. It charges the Provincial Government of Bengal—composed of Indians responsible to a British Governor General—with failure to act in the famine crisis and, in fact, with obstructing efforts of the Central Government of India to build up food supplies.

Action of Japanese Fascist Indicates Fear of Defeat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Japanese domestic broadcasts reported to the Office of War Information, said that the 83rd special session of the Japanese Diet has adjourned after adopting a resolution expressing determination to "accelerate our efforts for the destruction of our long standing enemies."

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Oct. 29—Political inferences of genuine consequence, showing a trend of disappointment in Japan, may be drawn from the suicide of Sego Nakano, one of Japan's leading Fascists and a major proponent of aggression against the United States.

Nakano took the Japanese means of final resignation after visiting the Diet where, according to radio reports monitored here, the speech of Premier Hideki Tojo convinced him of the hopelessness of Japan's position.

It was Nakano who first opened my eyes in 1935, in Tokyo, to Japan's absolute determination to fight the United States and Britain for dominion of the world.

I recall what he told me one summer evening during a semi-secret personal meeting at the "Tokyo Club." "We see the great risk, but must go that path and fight against the whole world if necessary," he said.

"We real Japanese patriots know that consequence of losing will be the end of our nation. But I don't think fear will stop us."

Nakano, head of the blue-shirt Tohokai Party, had been a member of the Japanese Diet for 19 years up to 1939 when he dissolved the Tohokai and resigned from Parliament. Later, however, he became one of the members of the Japanese Throne Assistance Party. He held minor posts within the Government, including the Vice-Ministry of Communications.

Difficulties in Transition

The White Paper stresses the difficulties of India's transition stage to self-government. To what extent should responsibility once handed over be snatched back from the Provincial Governments?

Did the Bengal Government oppose rationing? How could 50,000,000 Indian smallholders be persuaded to part with their small surpluses which are vital to India's fod supplies when there weren't enough consumer goods to make it worth their while selling their agricultural products?

These are the type of questions posed by the White Paper. They will be thrashed out in the House of Commons soon.

Its members are expected to show little enthusiasm for it attempts to shift all blame for the Bengal famine onto other shoulders.

But the debate is likely to serve a valuable purpose in throwing more light on the almost unbelievable poverty of the greater part of India. This poverty ranks as a fundamental cause of the present famine, and an evil which must be removed if further famines are to be avoided and the ever-present malnutrition swept away.

Sir Aurel Stein

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Sir Aurel Stein, explorer and archeologist, who passed on Tuesday in Kabal, Afghanistan, was an authority on Asiatic matters. Born in Budapest, he was educated there and in Dresden public schools and later studied oriental languages and antiquities at Vienna and in England.

Sir Aurel then took up educational posts in India.

He became famous in the early part of this century for explorations in Chinese Turkestan, particularly in the Khotan region, and for his authoritative reports on that remote part of the world. A prolific writer, he was the author of more than 20 books in his chosen field. Geographic societies awarded him a half dozen medals in the period from 1909 to 1935 for his work, in which he ranged from the Trans-Jordan to Central Asia.

$35,222,000 Contributed For Rebuilding Palestine

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President of the Palestine Foundation Fund, reported yesterday $3,000,000 had been made available during the past 12 months for rebuilding Palestine, and that American Jews had contributed $35,222,000 for the purpose since 1921.

In his report to the annual board of directors meeting, Mr. Rosenblatt said more than 40,000 refugees had been admitted and absorbed in the Jewish homeland since September, 1939, and that during the same period 400 new industrial plants and 28 new agricultural settlements had been established.

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President Aids Senate Action On Peace Plan

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—President Roosevelt gave a strong indorsement today to the general purpose of the Connally resolution pledging the Senate to postwar collaboration, though leaving himself an escape clause on the specific wording of the declaration.

Mr. Roosevelt did not enter directly into the controversy that has arisen over the internationalists bloc's efforts to amend the Connally resolution to make it more specific. He did declare, however, that there was much to be said for an expression of intent and that he was very much in favor of the Senate taking some such action now, expressing willingness to help to prevent future wars and to cooperate with other countries.

Debate continued in the Senate today, following Mr. Roosevelt's first comment on the struggle. Meanwhile Herbert Hoover in effect took a hand in the debate in a speech at Kansas City last night where he declared:

Hoover's Position

"I suggest that planners of peace incorporate into their thinking the idea that nations will maintain their full independence and their full sovereignty."

This is one of the issues that has been raised in the far-reaching Senate debate, and Mr. Hoover's defense of "nationalism" brought support to the apparently large majority of the Senate which advocates immediate passage of the generalized Connally resolution, as against the group of militant internationalists which seeks to write into it stronger and more specific pledges in the shape of the Pepper amendment.

Thus, as opposed to the Hoover view, Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Minority Floor Leader, now announces himself in favor of the Pepper amendment, and would make its clarifying passages even stronger to include a "judicial tribunal" with authority to settle international disputes peacefully. Contrary to the Hoover nationalist view that there should be no limitation on "independence and full sovereignty," Mr. Austin, a fellow Republican, would establish a world court with authority to settle international disputes.

Transition Period

Mr. Hoover also advocated postponement in the creation of any "world institution" until after a proposed transition period.

Senator Austin did not advocate immediate imposition of such a world institution as his proposed court, but he would write into the Connally resolution an expression of American willingness to join such a tribunal, and preference for it. However, Senator Austin declared he would support the Pepper amendment whether his recommendation were approved or not.

"Whether we succeed in changing the Connally resolution or not, I think we should make the effort to keep the record straight," said Senator Austin. "Big problems are ahead of us and I think the Senate should do all that it can to clarify our foreign policy position. Neither resolution is as definite in this respect as I would like."

Senator Austin's accession brought the curious situation that both party leaders, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon favor the Connally resolution, while both assistant leaders, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama and Senator Austin, favor the Pepper amendment.

Debate Slackens Off

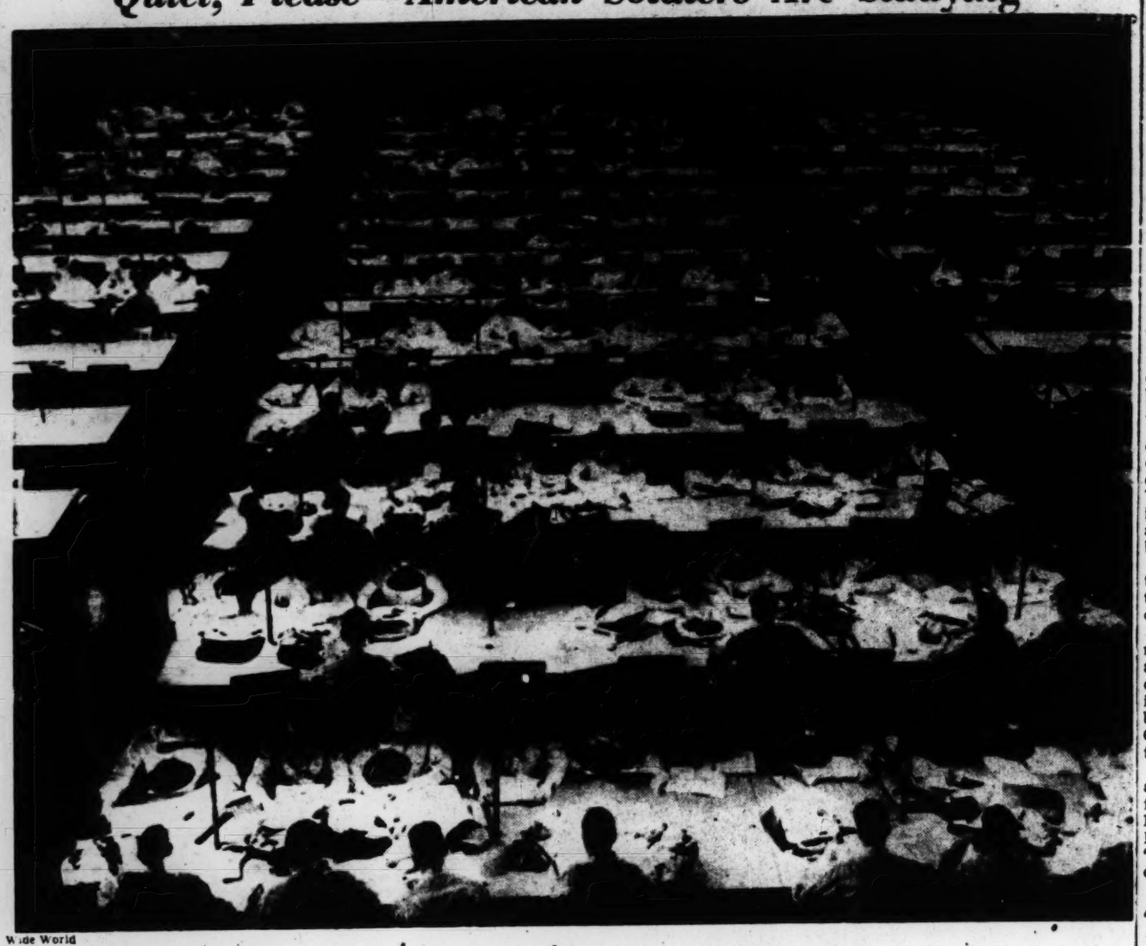
Nevertheless, there seems little doubt that the great bulk of the Senate is opposed to any major change in the Connally resolution. As a matter of fact debate has slackened off, and the bulk of the membership seems to be simply waiting for an opportunity to vote. Attendance at the hearings has steadily diminished.

A feature of yesterday's desultory discussion was the unsuccessful effort of Senator Connally to apply a limitation on speeches, starting Monday. Senator John A. Danahar (R) of Connecticut, objected to the unanimous consent proposal. He has an amendment pending applying dictionary explanations to the terms used in the Connally resolution. He said it would take him longer than the proposed 15-minute interval to explain his proposal.

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, one of the veterans left in the Chamber who voted against the League of Nations Covenant in 1920, has joined in support of the Connally draft.

"This is notice to the world that we will go the limit for world peace," Senator Capper said. "But it is also notice that the Government of the United States, and the people of the United States, through constitutional processes, reserve the right to pass on the program itself before accepting it."

Quiet, Please—American Soldiers Are Studying



Wide World

Rows and Rows of Servicemen Learn Rows and Rows of Facts

A studious quiet replaces the sound of speeches and music from the big stage as the Army takes over the Great Hall at City College in New York as a study hall for soldiers studying engineering and languages. The 2,000 seats have been replaced by long work tables seating 800 at a time. Once before in its 36 years as the center of student gatherings the Great Hall was converted to war use, when it became a dormitory for cadets of the Student Army Training Corps during World War I.

House of Commons Has Been Lording It

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 29

Prime Minister Churchill officially disclosed yesterday that members of the House of Commons have been meeting in the House of Lords chamber since their quarters were shattered in a German air raid May 10, 1941, a fact which censorship had kept out of print for two years and five months.

In his speech proposing to Commons that it name a committee to consider plans for rebuilding its Chamber, Mr. Churchill said:

"We owe a great debt to the House of Lords for having placed at our disposal this spacious, splendid hall."

Allied Agents in Yugoslavia Strive to End Factional War

Continued from Page 1

almost double the guerrillas' effectiveness.

Although the full story behind the rivalry existing between Generals Broz and Mihailovic is unknown even to best-informed diplomats here, the principal cause seems to be General Broz's suspicion that the other guerrilla groups have been collaborating with Axis forces while General Mihailovic accuses the Partisans of wishing to communize the entire country. Unfortunately there seems to be some grains of truth in both accusations.

Traditional Antipathies

At the same time, the traditional antipathies between the dominating Serb element—represented by General Mihailovic and the Cairo Government—and the South Slav minorities, who figure largely in the Partisan forces, deeply color the whole dispute.

It is thought probable that at some period certain local members of the Mihailovic forces cooperated with the Italians in return for much-needed supplies, although there is not the slightest evidence here that General Mihailovic did so himself or approved this practice. Such incidents, coupled with General Mihailovic's moderately conservative political outlook, might be sufficient to arouse the enmity of Partisan leaders.

While General Broz's plans for Yugoslavia after the war have not been disclosed, it is believed that he has strong communist sympathies and has instituted a system of political commissars in his units. It is believed to be equally certain, however, that the majority of his followers are not communists and are merely fighting for the liberation of Yugoslavia.

Numerous Clashes

During the past months, there have been numerous and severe clashes between the two groups, with the Partisans as the stronger group, being more aggressive in this respect.

Thus both sides not only are forced to fight the German Army, including several panzer units, but also must continually keep considerable forces immobilized at all times in anticipation of attack by their rivals.

Although Anglo-American liaison agents in both camps are making every effort to end this mutual hostility, they have been unsuccessful to date. Since London and Washington are supplying both sides with some of their arms, there is ample justification for this intervention.

Partisans Larger Unit

Today the Partisans forces apparently are much larger, better equipped and better led than General Mihailovic's units. The Partisans now are welded into an Army corps and are fighting as such, especially in Slovenia and Croatia, whereas General Mihailovic's men are still pretty well divided into small units on the so-called Chetnik model.

While this makes it harder for the Germans to destroy the Mihailovic forces, it also prevents the latter from doing as effective or as large-scale fighting as the Partisans.

Equipped with Italian arms obtained after Italy's surrender, the Partisans now are fighting on such scale in the northwest that Berlin has been forced to order a full-blown military campaign against them. At present, while the Nazis control almost all Yugoslavia's Adriatic ports, the Partisans dominate the immediate hinterland as well as several strategically placed islands from which they are able to molest German coastwise shipping.

Operations in Bosnia

Although the Mihailovic strength is concentrated mainly in the country's eastern or old Serbian area, some of his forces recently started operating in Bosnia. This activity followed an order from King Peter that General Mahailovic's men must increase their activity against the foe.

Previously, General Mihailovic had been conserving his manpower in order to be at top strength when the expected Allied invasion of the Balkans occurs. It is possible that guerrilla activity in Yugoslavia will soon diminish considerably, since the coming of w. ter is expected to force many troops to retire to their mountain quarters.

Latest word from the Balkans indicates the Germans are unable to do much more than merely hold their lines of communication and that these are menaced and often cut at many spots.

Another significant aspect of the Yugoslav situation is the growing concern felt by the Hungarians, who blithely rushed into the northeastern portion of country after German victories there in 1941. Hungarians now admit that Partisan activity is spreading in this area, which generally is flat and poorly suited to guerrilla warfare, and admit openly that the situation is out of hand.

At same time, the Hungarians apparently hesitate to appeal to Germany, since Budapest now is conducting a campaign designed to clear itself of Axis war guilt.

Allied Ties With 'Exiles' Miss Popular Blocs

Continued from Page 1

sharp relief the fact that British and American armies are now entering the soil of Europe in association with political groups which in several instances are discredited or at the best obsolete.

Anglo-American policy is one of strict political neutrality. It had an excellent and sound foundation. It was formulated as a means of protecting the British and American Governments from exactly the kind of situation which has now developed. In effect it said to the exiles, "We will deal with you now for the common good of your countries, but understand, we are not committing ourselves to the restoration of you as individuals to power when the day comes to return to your homes. When that time comes your people must be free to choose whatever form of government they prefer and to select whatever leaders they prefer."

In other words at the time the policy was adopted its primary purpose was to avoid commitment to a political group which in all probability would not be a popular group at the time of liberation. But this policy now restricts access to new political movements among the conquered peoples. The absence of such access now emerges as an adverse war factor.

Larger Contacts Needed

Anglo-American policy is associated with groups which in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy are unpopular. The new popular movements are, in the first two of these three countries, in outright revolt against the recognized groups and in the third extremely wary.

Being a policy of neutrality it is unable to establish satisfactory contacts with the popular movements which suspect it because of its old connections. The net result is to deprive Anglo-American armies of some of the assistance which a vigorous and positive political policy achieved during World War I and to compromise Anglo-American influence in the occupied countries.

A more vigorous and less neutral Russian policy has produced dividends in Yugoslavia. The partisans which they encouraged have become a real thorn in the German side and have immobilized an estimated 20 or more German divisions. The appeal was to fight Germans. The reward suggested is freedom from a restoration of the exile government. The popularity of that promise is hardly questionable any more.

The Russians have taken their recognition of the exile governments less seriously. They still recognize all of them except the Poles. But while recognizing them, they have not hesitated to establish direct contact with riyal popular movements inside the occupied countries. On Oct. 16 they held the sixth all-Slav conference in Moscow at which the Poles and Yugoslavs were represented by groups alien to the exile government groups.

Russia, in other words, is in direct touch with new political movements which it encourages while British and American policy makes only the most tenuous and hesitant approaches to the new groups. The six Greeks who recently traveled to Cairo to establish contact there went away, according to their accounts, with a feeling that they had barely been tolerated—certainly not encouraged or recognized adequately.

This current situation does not necessarily challenge the wisdom of adopting the neutral policy in the first instance. It does accent the wisdom of adapting it now, when it ceases to fit the realities of European politics quickening in anticipation of the hour of release from German bonds.

Basic Shifts Expected In Greek Regime

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—A fundamental shake up in the Greek Government in exile when King George II returns to Cairo was predicted here today in diplomatic quarters.

Now in Syria, King George recently left his Government seat in Cairo for his health, he said. This was shortly after five Greek guerrilla leaders and two statesmen presented a petition demanding he await a national plebiscite on continuance of the monarchy before going back to Athens when it is liberated.

The petition was signed by leaders of the Greek underground who escaped to Cairo for the purpose of confronting the King, the former Vice-Premier of the government in exile Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, and George Exindaris, political leader.

Those in touch with the situation here said it was approved by the Cabinet in Cairo and passed on to King George.

These sources also revealed that messages exchanged by the King and President Roosevelt yesterday on the third anniversary of Italy's invasion of Greece were handled by the Greek Government in Cairo, although the King maintains contact with his ministers.

"The hardest tasks still lie ahead," but already the enemy front has been breached and the Fascist regime destroyed," the President said in his message. "Italy is grimly expiating its crimes," he added.

48 Labor Leaders Reported Interned In Argentine Camp

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 29 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron, new chief of Argentina's National Labor Department, sent 48 labor leaders last night to an internment camp at Neuquen and others may follow as a result of a packing-plant walkout at La Plata, a traveler arriving here from Buenos Aires, Argentina, said yesterday.

Packing plants of both Swift and Armour at La Plata were reported forced to suspend operations. The traveler said more than 10,000 men were affected and expressed belief that the movement was likely to spread to other plants in Buenos Aires Province.

Although no motive for the walkout was announced, sources with connections in Argentina said they believed it was caused by detention of the labor leaders. Neuquen is in Patagonia.

All news of the strike was declared suppressed in Argentina, as was that relating to student strikes at five of the nation's six universities.

Highest Honor Won By Defying Retreat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The nation's highest military award, the Medal of Honor, has been conferred posthumously upon two men who ignored an order to retreat and disposed of more than two score Japanese at Guadalcanal before they themselves fell, the War Department announced yesterday.

They were Technician 5th Grade Lewis Hall, veteran of nine enlistments, who is survived by his sister Mrs. Fred Price, Columbus, Ohio, and Sergeant William G. Fournier, who lived at Winterport, Maine, when he enlisted. His foster father, Henry A. Gadrow, resides at Wakefield, R. I.

Hall was squadron leader in charge of a machine gun set up to block a gulch on Guadalcanal last Jan. 10. A superior force of Japanese attacked, killing and wounding men in the vicinity and a retreat was ordered. Hall and Fournier, however, refused to withdraw and manned an idle machine gun.

"To get a better field of fire," the Army said, "Fournier lifted the gun off the ground and held it by the tripod while Hall operated the weapon. In this exposed position the men were under a constant rain of enemy fire, and finally both were killed while still manning the gun. At approximately that time, the remainder of the enemy withdrew. During this action, 46 Japanese were killed, most of them by rounds from the weapon operated by these two men.

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The Home Forum

The Law Of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RESISTANCE to change is a characteristic common to many mortals. People do not readily abandon accustomed habits, and they hesitate to leave the paths in which they have been taught to walk. Every new proposition is likely to meet with some opposition.

For centuries the world accepted the belief that laws of matter governed the universe, and that mankind was subject to these laws. It is therefore small wonder that the world-transforming proclamation of the law of the truth of being, brought by Christ Jesus, did not find immediate and universal acceptance.

The Master said (John 6:47), "He that believeth on me hath everlasting life." Even his disciples could not understand all his sayings, for it is written in that same chapter (verse 60), "Many therefore of his disciples, when they had heard this, said, This is an hard saying; who can hear it?" Christ Jesus was not dismayed by their unpreparedness to realize the value of his teachings, and he continued (verse 63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

* * *

The people had been educated to rely on matter and material methods. Christ Jesus, however, understood spiritual existence, and he taught his followers to rely entirely on God, Spirit. Those who accepted his teachings were thereby enabled to follow his example in overcoming for themselves and for others the false doctrines to which they had been bound by tradition.

As is related in the Acts of the Apostles, through their acceptance of the new, spiritual way of thinking and living, the followers of Christ Jesus overcame the false claims of sickness, sin, disaster, failure, and in some instances death, replacing these discordant conditions with health, purity, fruition, success, and an understanding of life eternal.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 114): "Apart from the usual opposition to everything new, the one great obstacle to the reception of that spirituality, through which the understanding of Mind-science comes, is the inadequacy of material terms for metaphysical statements, and the consequent difficulty of so expressing metaphysical ideas as to make them comprehensible to any reader, who has not personally demonstrated Christian Science as brought forth in my discovery."

Those who study the Bible in the light of Christian Science gain an understanding of spiritual being, and they are finding that after two thousand years the new-old law of Truth which Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated has still the same healing effect.

Why should a person be incredulous when he hears for the first time about this divine law? Educated in material sciences, bound by human laws, and accepting as inevitable the seeming discords of mortal existence, he may think it difficult to turn away from following his routine of worldly and material activity and to accept as practical the law of God, divine Truth and Love, for healing as well as for living.

* * *

Those, however, who have tested the teachings of Christian Science have found help, healing, and comfort. They have learned that God is Life, Truth, and Love, and that the real man, God's image and likeness, is not mortal or material, but spiritual and divine. Through this understanding the sick are healed, the sinner is reclaimed, sorrow is overcome, and the loss of material possessions and the severance of family ties are eased. A feeling of insecurity gives place to an understanding of security in God, Spirit, and the conviction that, since God is omnipresent, we can never be outside His presence, protection, guidance, and care.

In reading the Christian Science textbook one can prove for himself the great value its message has for him. Besides its physical healing effect, it has given to business men sure means wherewith to master anxieties and worries, to managers in offices and factories a better and more equitable way of dealing with their employees, and to employees a higher and more rewarding sense of work.

In fact, all who accept this "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," as Paul termed it (Romans 8:2), rejoice in its proofs of healing and harmony. They know it to be the law of Life, Truth, and Love. They understand that which Science and Health so emphatically declares (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of "shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GOLDEN HORN": *A Painting by Frank Brangwyn*

FRANK BRANGWYN is an eminent British artist remarkable for his versatility and exemplary for the vigor and energy with which he has worked in various mediums. They include etching, lithography, and painting. Brangwyn combines the gift of keen observation with a talent for transforming the realistic into the decorative.

"The Golden Horn" was painted in 1890, after his second trip to the Orient. In it he portrayed ships moored on or plying the dark blue waters of the Bosporus.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Zakon Prawdy

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

OPÓR DO zmiany jest zwykłą cechą wielu śmiertelników. Ludzie nie porzucają chętnie zwykłych swych obyczajów i wahają się oni opuszczać ścieżek po których uczyli sie chodzic. Każdy nowy wniosek prawdopodobnie napotka opór.

Przez wieki świat zgadzał się z wiarą że prawa przedmiotów istotnych rządziły wszechświatem, i że ludzkość podlegała tym prawom. Niema się przeto czemuż dziwić że świat-przekształcające ogłoszenie zakonu prawdy istnienia przyniesione przez Chrystusa Jezusa, nie znalazło natychmiastowego powszechniego przyjęcia.

Mistrz powiedział (Ś. Jan, 6:47), „Kto w mię wierzy, ma żywot wieczny." Nawet uczniowie jego nie mogli zrozumieć wszystkich jego wyrażeń, ponieważ napisanem jest w tem samem rozdziale (wiersz 60), „Wiele ich tedy z uczniów jego, słysząc to, mówili: Twardać to jest mowa, któż jéj słuchać może?" Chrystus Jezus nieustraszony był ich nieprzygotowaniem do zdania sobie sprawy o wartości jego nauk, i dalej rzekł (wiersz 63), „Duchci jest, który ożywia, ciało nic nie pomaga; słowa, które ja wam mówię, duch są i żywot są."

Ludzie nauczeni byli polegać na rzeczach i sposobach materyalnych. Chrystus Jezus jednak rozumiał duchowną istotność i uczył swych zwolenników aby całkowicie polegali na Bogu, Duchu. Ci którzy uwierzyli w jego nauki byli przez to uzdolnieni iść za przykładem jego w przezwyciężeniu dla samych siebie i dla drugich fałszywe wiary do których byli oni zobowiązani tradycją.

Jak powiedzianem jest w Dziejach Apostolskich, przez ich przyjęcie nowego, duchownego sposobu myślenia i życia, zwolennicy Chrystusa Jezusa pokonali fałszywe wymagania choroby, grzechu, nieszczęścia, niepowodzenia, a, i w niektórych wypadkach, śmierć, zastępujac te niezgodne warunki zdrowiem, czystością, korzystem, powodzeniem, i zrozumieniem życia nieskończonego.

Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, pisze w podręczniku, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), str. 114: „Pomijając zwyczajny opór do wszelkiego nowego, jedyną wielką przeszkodą do otrzymania tej duchowności przez którą zrozumienie Myśli-wiedzy się osiąga, jest nieodpowiedność materyalnych nazw wyrażen metafizycznych, i wynikajace trudności wyrażenia metafizycznych pomysłów aby one były zrozumiałe dla jakiegokolwiekbadz czytelnika który nigdy osobiście nie doświadczył Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej tak jak wydaną ona była w mym odkryciu."

Ci którzy studjują Pismo Święte w świetle Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej zdobywają zrozumienie duchownej istotności, i wynajdują że po dwu tysiacach lat ten nowo-stary zakon Prawdy który Chrystus Jezus objawił i wykazał ma do dzisiejszego dnia te same uleczające własności.

Dlaczegóż ma człowiek niedowierzać gdy pierwszy raz usłyszy o tem boskim zakonie? Nauczony w wiedzy materyalnej, zobowiązany do praw ludzkich i przyjmujący jako nieuniknione pozorne niezgodności człowieczego bytu, może sobie pomyśleć że trudno jest odwrócić się od naśladowania rutyny świeckiej i materyalnej działalności, i przyjąć jako praktyczny zakon Boga, boskiej Prawdy i Miłości dla leczenia jakoteż i dla życia.

Jednak, ci którzy wypróbowali nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej znaleźli pomoc, uzdrowienie i pokrzepienie. Nauczyli się oni że Bóg jest życie, Prawda, i Miłość, i że prawdziwy człowiek, obraz Boży i podobieństwo, nie jest śmiertelnym lub materyalnym, lecz duchownym i boskim. Przez to zrozumienie chorzy są uleczeni, grzesznik jest nawrócony, smutek jest pokonany, i zguba materyalnych własności i rozłączenie rodzinne jest ułatwione. Poczucie niepewności ustępuje zrozumieniu upewnienia w Bogu, Duchu, i przeświadczeniu że ponieważ Bóg jest wszechobecnym, nie możemy nigdy być oddaleni od Jego obecności, ochrony, kierownictwa, i opieki.

W czytaniu podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można sobie samemu dowieść jak wielkie orędzie ma ona dla czytelnika. Oprócz jej skutku fizycznego leczenia, dała ona przedsiębiorcom handlowym, pewien sposób według którego można opanować zaniepokojenia i troski, zarządcom w biurach i fabrykach daje lepszy i sprawiedliwszy sposób postępowania z pracującemi, a pracownikom daje wyższe i więcej wynagradzające uczucie pracy.

Rzeczywiście, wszyscy którzy przyznają ten „zakon Ducha żywota, który jest w Chrystusie Jezusie," według słów Ś. Pawła (Do Rzymian 8:2), radują się w jego dowodach uzdrowienia i zgodności. Wiedzą oni że jest on zakonem życia, Prawdy, i Miłości. Rozumieją oni to które Science and Health tak dobitnie wyraża (str. 174): „Prawda jest objawioną. Potrzeba tylko aby była używaną."

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

At the Crossways of the Middle Sea

SICILY'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION is the key of its history. The Mediterranean was the center of the ancient world; and, with its fringe of coastline, was almost the entire plain of earth and water. . . .

Sicily is a near neighbor of both Africa and Europe, a stepping-stone on a narrow sea that was used by emigration and attack both northwards and to the south. It was the east's frontier against an unfriendly west, the west's desired outpost when its plans in turn wished an eastward growth. It was a station of old Phoenicia's expanding commerce while Carthage was still unborn. It was the terminal of Hellenic rule; for Greek ships were blocked by the shoreline under Etna.

Sicily was a battlefield between Zeus and the frosty gods that held the west and north. It was a field of warfare between Aryan and Semitic man, between Christendom and Islam. When Carthage thrust its fist at Rome, Sicily was a vantage for assault; and when Rome struck its counter blow the island again was swept by war. The Republic's first fleet fought in the waters off Messina. Rome's occupation of the Sicilian coast ended the struggle between the Greeks and Phoenicians. The Norman conquests here concluded the wars of the Saracens and Greeks. Sicily was a halfway point of strategy 'twixt Hellas and the Iberian peninsula—a strong position when either west or east or north or south attacked the Italian races or desired a base for an assault on Africa or Europe. If Mars, in brief, had ever wished a permanent home upon our quarrelsome earth, his first choice would have fastened on this island where warfare never ceased.

Sicily, therefore, has existed for no one race alone (or for any simple series like that of the British islands), and it has no chronicle that is all its own. Its position in the sea has resembled Switzerland's on land—a crossing of mountain corridors with doors in all directions, roads and passes that every nation has used in its ambition and necessity. . . . The Sicilian narrative is a sequence of almost unrelated chapters — Phoenician, Greek, Carthaginian, Roman, Saracen, Norman, German, Spanish, Angevin, Bourbon and English—each lending its separate assault to more than two thousand years of war and conquest. And legends would add still other chapters—of those centuries when Sicily was on the land-bridge and tribes could seize her without a water transit. . . .

In geologic times, it seems, too remote for our ignorant definition, Sicily was a part of a land-bridge between Africa and Europe. Along this white ribbon, therefore, that we see below our garden, there advanced the streams of southern peoples that were to fuse with the stock of Europe. It was similar to that dry path that extended through the English Channel on which reindeer entered Britain—to that lane that crossed the North Sea's Dogger Bank—to the trail that led from Ireland into Iceland. Of that mighty bridge, between the double waters of the Mediterranean, Sicily is the only abutment that remains. The bottom of the shallow water that washes the coastline to the southwest holds a litter of prehistoric life that was swallowed by the sea. And tourists, sailing on a southern cruise, leaning on their steamer's rail, may see in the magic of a moonlit night the walls and turrets of forgotten cities far below.—From "An Italian Winter," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Passports and Primroses

LIVING IN MILAN, we sometimes played golf in Switzerland. There was no particular reason why we should, because there was golf enough in Italy; but we liked the thought of playing in Switzerland. From Milan to Lugano was a journey of two hours by fast train, including a wait of twenty minutes or so for customs formalities at the frontier; so there was time for luncheon at the station in Lugano. The electric car which took us to the golf course at Magliaso was not more than seventy-five yards away; and it put us down, after a twenty-minute ride, within a few feet of the first tee—which is a convenient place to find a first tee.

We could leave Milan at 9:25 and, with the feeling of affection for all mankind which golfers possess who have a clear field and the better part of the day before them, take our swings and drive our balls into the unknown—and lose them, like as not—on or about the tick of 12:30. With the same despatch and comfort, we could leave the club toward the end of the afternoon and catch a *diretto* that would serve us an elaborate *pranzo* in the *vettura ristorante* or land us at home in time for a simple dinner, whichever we preferred.

There was something fascinating about the thought of crossing from one country to another, just for a game of golf. It put us on a sort of temporary equality with people of enormous wealth and importance, who could afford to indulge their lightest whims. Ordinary millionaires went to Switzerland to play golf, but they usually settled down at a hotel for a few days or weeks and took their time to it. Only a multi-millionaire, or a great executive whose time was worth a fortune a minute, would think of going for just one game. The world was not yet so jaded that it wouldn't get a small thrill out of hearing such a man say: "I think I'll run over to Switzerland for a round of golf."

Well, we could say it—though we thrilled no one but ourselves.

* * *

Spring came in on the telephone. It was the Ancient Rival, who didn't keep office-hours. "Just got the triptyque fixed up, and we're off. We'll look for you tomorrow on the morning train and drive you back tomorrow night. *Bene?*" "*Benissimo.*" A chuckle. "I'll get in a little practice before you arrive." "Yes—you'll need it."

The train, like all trains in Italy, is crowded, but we find seats in an end compartment for four. One of our companions is an army captain. Slowly the train works its way out of the city to the open plain of Lombardy and heads for the dim blue mountains. The country is bleak, the mulberry trees resemble old men standing evenly-spaced in the fields with heads huddled down in the warmth of their capes, the poplar trees look thin and uncomfortable, the villas are deserted.

The army captain draws a salute every time one of the train men comes by, and seems slightly bored by it. "You play much golf?" he inquires in careful English. I answer in the affirmative. Then I try to explain why I play more golf in one round of eighteen holes than most people play in a season. He doesn't understand, but smiles courteously.

It is only for a moment, as we leave the station at Como, that we have a glimpse of the lake lying like a strip of green silk among the mountains.

We are in a cutting; in a moment we will enter a tunnel; Chiasso is on the other side. An exclamation. "Look, look — primroses!" There they are, sure enough, on the side of the cutting. Clusters of little flowers, newly born. Spring!

Chiasso and the customs inspector. Anything to declare? "*Niente.*" He looks up at the bags in the rack. "*Il giuoco di golf.*" He nods and goes. Another inspector. "*Passaporti.*" He puts them on his knee and stamps them. Cleaners come through, dusting off the window-sills, putting soap and towels in the washrooms. This is Switzerland.

* * *

Haines, the lanky professional, is lounging in the door of his shack hard by the first tee. "They're out there now," he says. "If you look across from the third hole, you'll see them coming back about the seventh. It's a lovely day, isn't it? It's proper spring, this is."

The other member of this family team settles her feet firmly on the tee and hits one down the fairway—not tremendously far, but perfectly straight. I know the next one will be straight, and the next, and the next, and so on. That sort of thing will put the strongest man off his game. I tee up, waggle a little, smack it on the nose; and the foolish ball, after sailing straight for a few yards, turns off to the right to have a better look at the Alps, describes a perfect curve, and drops in the railway tracks. "*Fuori,*" says the caddy sardonically. Out of bounds—Oh, well! Another ball, another swing. "*Fuori,*" says the caddy automatically. I begin to dislike that caddy. Another try—and I gnash my teeth as I watch the ball start gaily after the others. But a perceptible weakening in its pace causes a faint glow of hope in my breast. It struggles pathetically to reach the tracks; but, just as it is almost there, it drops exhausted on the edge of the bank beside the roadbed. The caddy says, "*Buono.*" I say, "What do you think of that?"

* * *

It is, as Haines has said, a proper spring day. The peaks of the highest mountains are topped with snow, and there is the smell of snow in the air, but the sun is warm. The turf is springy, with the feeling that it is full and ready to burst with new life. And there are primroses in the rough of the course—cheeky little things that put their heads together and giggle when they see me coming, knowing why I come.

Later in the afternoon, the Ancient Rival having been found and played, we head back to Lugano. We linger over dinner, and beam on the Fräulein, and she beams back at us, and puts big platters in front of us until eventually we hold up protesting hands. And then: "*A rivederci, signorina!*" "*Auf Wiedersehen, Fräulein!*" "*Buona sera, signor!*"

Out into a starry night, crisp and clear. Lugano is about to enter on its "high season" and the lake front and hotels are brilliantly lighted. We look back for a final glimpse, then on through silent, sleeping villages. Chiasso has turned in for the night and the frontier is closed, but a card brings a courteous response. Down the silent street comes the welcome word "*Avanti!*" A pause at the Italian guardhouse, an exchange of compliments, and we are on the road again.

* * *

Over the hill, with a view of Como and its lights, then through quiet streets lined with little villas, then to the *autostrada* and away toward Milan. Headlights laying bare the wide straight asphalt road that leads across the plain, avoiding villages, diving under country highways, shunning the sight of man—the petted, pampered route that is reserved for motor cars. Not a sound but the drumming of the tires, steady at seventy kilometers an hour. Overhead the stars, to right and left the blackness of night. The white stones that mark the edge of the road running together like a thread unrolling from a spool. Grotesque advertising signs leaping at us; the hovering arms of a gigantic painted wooden figure declaiming the merits of somebody's beverage reaching down to grasp us. We flash by them all without a glance behind. It is late and we are alone on the road. We seem to be in a strange land. It is no longer our friendly Lombardy.

Then into the city and down narrow, silent streets which, centuries ago, rang to the tread of the Huns under Attila and echoed the rattle of Roman short swords and shields.

Now the only tread is that of a belated home-goer, singing as he goes. The only rattle is that of the golf clubs as we lift them from the car.

We are back from Switzerland.

HUGH S. MILLER

Rain on the River

Rain on the river
Ceaselessly
Patterns its delicate
Filigree.
Rain on the river
And the river runs
Like a scroll unspent;
No need of sun's
Gold glow in
This pewter world
Of platinum light
And shade empearled.
Rain on the river
In silver lance
Slants to the surface
With pencil glance,
Stirring the silk
Into rare design,
Stroking the ever
Changing line.
Rain on the river
And pearls rebound
On the leaden sheen,
Each ringed around
With a flying circle,
And the soft, still sound
Of rain on the river
Ceaselessly
Tracing its delicate
Filigree.

MARGARET LLOYD

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A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1943

Ceylon in Grip of Depression Looks Ahead to Happier Days After War

Rubber from Amazonia Headed for High Goal

Shortages of manpower, shipping, and food are being surmounted in effort to produce natural rubber to relieve needs of United Nations—Correspondents to fly in long hops to Bolivia and Brazil.

How the Amazon Basin is overcoming wartime difficulties in its rubber production program is told by The Christian Science Monitor's representative with the group of correspondents studying crude rubber resources in South America under the auspices of the Rubber Development Corporation. This is the fourth of a series of articles.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

MANAOS, Brazil—Rubber production in the Amazon Basin is surmounting multiple difficulties of manpower shortages, shipping shortages, and food shortages to assure more than half of the total goal set, and its fulfillment by the end of 1944, according to Douglas H. Allen, President of the Rubber Development Corporation.

In Manáos to welcome the party of North American news correspondents being flown over the Amazon region on his invitation, Mr. Allen gave figures which may not be published for reasons of national security. But we are free to report that during 1944 the anticipated output of Amazonian rubber will exceed that of the early 1900's when Brazil supplied the world.

Even now the revived Amazonian rubber output measures only about one twenty-fifth of the total demand in the United States alone. But this fraction comes as highly resilient natural rubber which so far has not been rendered unnecessary by synthetics. Measured in terms of the total requirements for natural rubber, set at just over 50,000 tons by the Baruch report as a minimum, and 100,000 tons as comfortable, Amazonia's record is more impressive.

Exceeds Liberian Output

Only one other region, the Firestone plantations in Liberia, Africa, approaches Amazonia in the production of natural rubber to chink in where Japan has seized the world's main rubber supply. The Amazon this year is turning out one and a half times as much rubber as Liberia. By 1944 Amazonia's own total is expected to be doubled.

So far we in the party have seen the poorer, lowland rubber areas. The best and most abundant rubber comes from the highlands where this vast basin slopes upward to be rimmed by the Andes in a long curve on the west.

As one seringuista, or landowner and producer, put it, you have to travel six days by launch to begin to reach the fine rubber country. We will be flying in 1,000-mile hops to Bolivia and the highlands of Brazil. Side trips are planned by launch and on foot.

Since flying to our first landing on Brazilian soil at Belém, 70 miles from the mouth of the Amazon River, we have briefly visited the Ford plantations at Belterra and proceeded the same day to Manáos.

At Belterra we were shown a stand of fine rubber trees which, although still young, have surmounted the hurdle that at one dark moment threatened to wipe out hopes of reviving Amazonian rubber production on a large scale. This hurdle is a leaf fungus. Ford technicians told us they are over the hump, but that tremendous work remains to be done.

Development Difficult

What it means to develop plantation rubber in this region of dense jungle was graphically driven home to us as we rode through the Ford holdings on a plateau 576 feet above sea level on the Tapajoz River. Whole groves of fine rubber saplings had been topped, and stood as bare trunks awaiting the next slow step in their process of becoming high-yield, blight-resistant trees.

Archibald Johnston, Director-Manager of the Companhia Ford Industrial do Brasil, and his technical assistants, did not emphasize their difficulties. But as we saw the charred trunks of great trees still choking fields that had been planted as soon as there were spots for the individual rubber saplings, it was plain that clearing the Amazon jungle is in itself a gigantic job.

But then the real test of Amazonian rubber production is only beginning. The wild rubber tree, widely separated from other rubber trees, is able to cope fairly well with the leaf blight. For this reason the wild rubber is stored and only awaits gathering. That is the immediate rubber program in Brazil, for the war emergency demands rubber now, in 1943 and 1944.

The Ford people, and the excellent work being done by Dr. Felisberto Camargo, Director of the Institute Argonómico do Norte at Belém, look to the future.

Best Tree Is an Issue

In Belterra, as at Belém, the great issue is being decided as to whether South America, original home of the best rubber tree, Hevea brasiliensis, can overtake the Far East in plantation use of the same tree.

Mr. Johnston and his assistants are soberly confident, but without overflowing enthusiasm. They have battled the Amazon too long for that. The first Ford plantations, at Fordlandia higher up on the Tapajóz, lies on lower, damper ground. There the leaf blight ravaged the trees after they reached a height of several feet. Now, trees from Belterra are said to be holding their own even under the more difficult conditions of Fordlandia. Other tests under adverse conditions in Costa Rica have had encouraging results.

That small stand of successful trees we saw, with leaves glistening and green as they should be, confronts the Amazon with millions of scions already being prepared for their march into the wilderness.

At Belém, one of Dr. Camargo's men was indicating how it feels to tackle this jungle, covering a region almost as large as the United States. He said there were only a handful of technically trained research botanists, varying in number from five to eight.

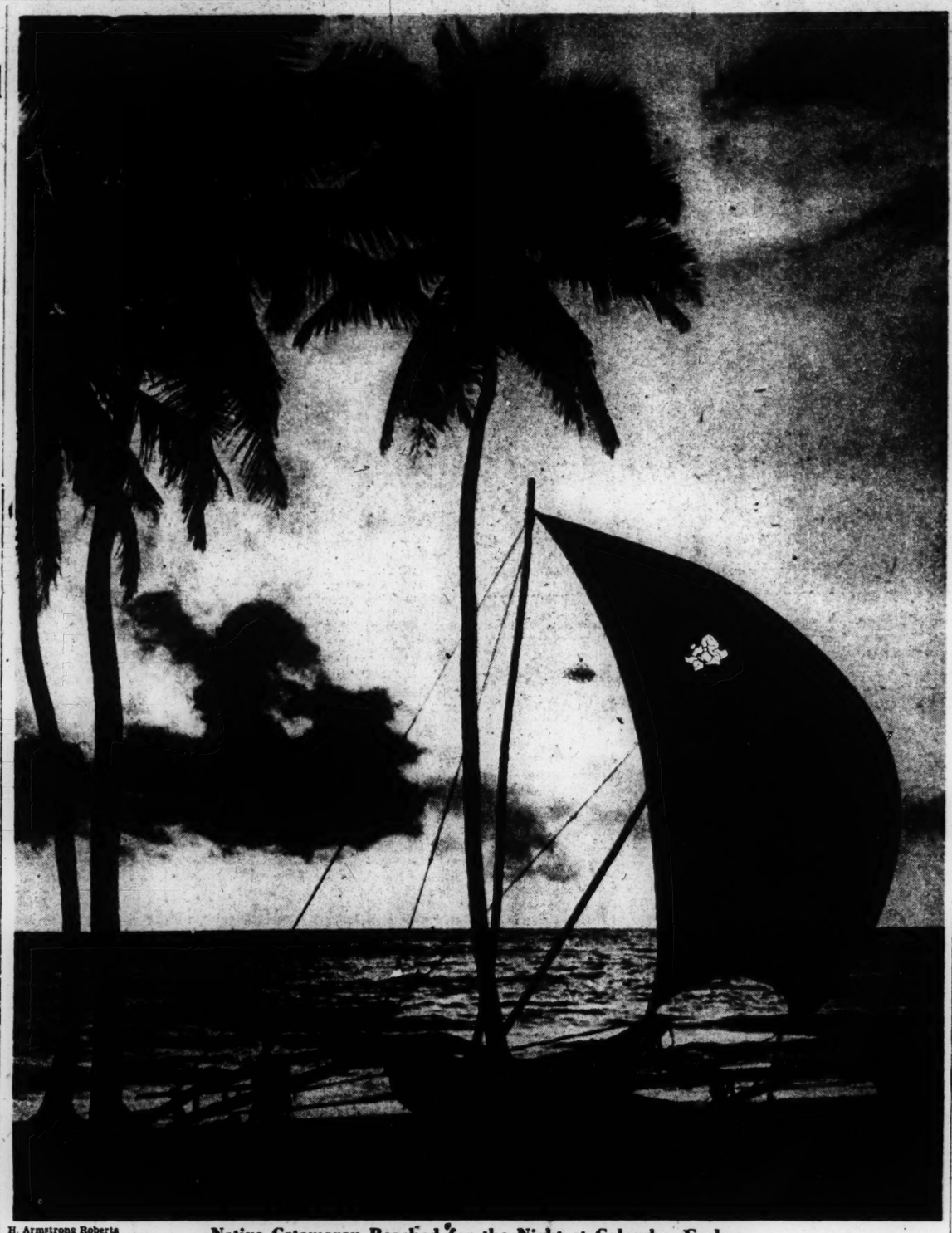
"With this we are facing the Amazon," he said, and the jungle itself crowded in on the Instituto's clearings as he spoke.

Sheet Instead of Ball

Out of the jungle came a seringuero, or rubber gatherer, holding a gourd container with a few pints of white latex. His small contribution was poured into the experimental vats.

The night of our arrival in Belém we were given a quick—and smoky—demonstration of how rubber is worked. Huts had been set up on the balcony of the Belém Opera House opposite the Grande Hotel where we were staying. Inside the huts, consisting of a single steep gable held up by poles and covered with palm leaves, the seringuero bent over a metal cone set on the ground. He had built a fire that poured a jet of smoke from the top of the cone. In this smoke, about 2½ inches in diameter where it shot from the cone, he held one of the new-type paddles developed by Dr. Camargo. It is flat and makes a rectangular sheet of smoked rubber instead of the traditional heavy and unwieldy ball.

As we advance into the more highly developed rubber regions of the interior, we shall see these processes in their native habitat.



H. Armstrong Roberts

Native Catamaran Beached for the Night at Colombo, Ceylon

Hard Times Strike Island Unable to Fill Own Needs

Ships aplenty still dock at wharves, but instead of bringing tourists and much-needed supplies, unload munitions and fighter planes—Acute anxiety over possible assault by Japan has lessened.

Randall Gould, former chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is again in Chungking, China. En route, he stopped on the strategic island of Ceylon. His report from Colombo follows:

By Randall Gould

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon—In happier days all the big world-tour ships stopped at Colombo, just to the eastward of the southern tip of India. Ships in plenty still break their journeys there, but instead of chattering visitors in quest of carved elephants, these ships bring holds full of munitions and deck loads of fighter planes. Precious little else arrives. Ceylon has fallen on hard times—not only the curio merchants, as eager and noisy as the myriad cawing crows which flutter in the coco palm fronds overhead, but also the bulk of the highly mixed native population at large, which never has produced enough rice during recent years to sustain itself and which no longer can look to India for help, much less to Burma.

Ceylon is still a peaceful and a lovely land, blessed by gorgeous tropical vegetation and a mild, even climate which is warm without being hot. But it is easy to find that war has worked changes, and the universal ferment of the war-world seems due to bring many more.

Acute anxiety over capture or even heavy onslaught from the Japanese has lessened, though it has not wholly vanished. Half of Colombo's population melted away overnight when the Japanese staged air raids on April 5, 1942, a date now emphasized on billboards which in English, Singhalese, and Tamil urge due precautions, and use of the Government-provided air-raid shelters, since "it could happen again." The population is now back around its usual 300,000 but now it deals with the less sensational, but more permanent, troubles of supply shortage and inflation which, along with unemployment and other woes, afflict all the island's whole 7,000,000 inhabitants.

Little Reaches Island

Colombo, the Capital, of course is not Ceylon, but some of its difficulties mirror those of the entire island. Almost nothing is coming from the outside world. What little there is receives due protection. Showcases are crisscrossed with tape to withstand possible concussion, and even the sidewalks outside are bricked in. One enters from the street by going around a curtain-wall after sidling through a narrow slot.

Many commodities, such as sugar are rationed and there are frequent prosecutions for failure to report stocks to the Food Controller, or exceeding set prices on beef, flour, red onions and other necessities.

Many of the difficulties of Colomba, and Ceylon generally, are only those of the rest of the world; but Ceylon suffers from remoteness from most supply sources. A great many things still freely available in England and America are not being exported. So Ceylon has to make out with local products where it can, and do without where it can't.

In the field of transportation, for example, the war has not greatly affected such things as bullock carts (locally made and drawn by tiny patient cattle) or even rickshas (Ceylon grows rubber suitable for the solid-rubber tires used here); but motorcars are another matter.

S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Administration, has advised the State Council that about 2,500 cars have been put out of use and immediate steps are being taken to remove tires and batteries from them. Owners get the full value plus 10 per cent for their trouble in removing these articles; they may dismantle the rest of their vehicle, if they like, and sell the parts as spares.

Some Taxis Available

Some hire cars are available. About 300 private cars recently were put into this service. But few cars of any sort, aside from military transport, have tires in good condition. This cause alone is expected to put a large number of additional cars off the roads within two or three months.

Government railways are feeling the transportation pinch to such an extent that notices have been posted advising native patrons of various religions that "the railway cannot cater to pilgrim traffic during the present emergency."

Some of the great annual festivals have been called off in order that people may not be tempted to travel to them. An idea of the diversity of observance of political and religious celebration is given by the recent resolution of the Executive Committee of the Vivekananda Society appealing to the Minister of Education to permit the following school holidays: Thaipongal Day, Good Friday, Hindu New Year Day, Wesak Day, Poson Day, Adi Amavasai Day, Christmas Day, Prophet Mohammed's Birthday, and Muslim Hadji.

Various dislocations of supply and labor are in evidence. Unemployment is a problem at some points. Production, among other things, of rubber is being held up by labor shortage and dispute. A new defense regulation designed to promote the output of Ceylon rubber provides for piece-work rates to workers, insuring a minimum wage and also providing for bonuses.

Pressure in Evidence

A pressure for change in both economic and political fields is much in evidence.

Perhaps this is due in the historic cycle of Ceylon. Beginning around the start of the sixteenth century, a mixed native population, mostly from India, has been dominated first by the Portuguese, next the Dutch, and finally the British, who gave Ceylon a crown colony status and who now—though still providing a governor and various British officials—are at the administrative top of the state, and who have intimated willingness to allow constitutional reform providing foreign affairs and defense remain in British hands.

Ceylonese politicians want something like Eire, and may get it.

There are items in the political picture reminiscent of America's experience with the Filipino demand for independence, but it is noteworthy that Manuel Quezon's cry for something "immediate and unconditional" is not quite the requirement of Ceylon, hot under the rays of Japan's rising sun. Even the Japanese proclamation of an "independent Burma" does not seem to have impressed the Ceylonese, who, in the words of M. D. Banda, contestant for the Nuwara Eliya seat in the State Council, are in favor of "independence, but not quite yet."

Meanwhile there is in this lushly agricultural island, lacking in coal, water power, and iron, a good deal of political talk in favor of industrialization. Some regard this as perilously close to nonsensical. The writer heard a Rotary Club talk by G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce, on "Freedom From Want By Industrialization," and it was noteworthy that this official frankly faced certain factors of unsuitability for industrial development.

During the present emergency, new industries have had abnormal success because of the cessation of any competition by imported goods.

Mr. Corea stressed that while heavy industry could be promoted, it was quite vital to further the "cottage industries" by which village boys and girls can—even in less pinched times—find at least part-time occupation and achieve relief from the "grinding poverty and want in the rural areas."

Co-op Movement Spreads

There seems to be a good deal of criticism, in fact, over policies of drift and the fact that, in the words of the Ceylon Observer, "even the pressure of a grave emergency has failed to stimulate agricultural and industrial enterprise" to as great an extent as might be desired.

Yet it is obvious that ideas and activities are stirring in new directions constantly.

Co-operative marketing and production societies, for example, are on the increase.

In another direction, Prof. A. Kandiah, Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of Ceylon, has come out with an appeal for formation of an Institute of Industrial Research to help Ceylon take full advantage of nature's gifts including "a fertile soil, an abundance of rainfall and a wonderfully varied climate."

There has been so much talk of postwar reconstruction here that the Ceylon Observer editorially pictures—half in fun, half in earnest—what may be looked for in 1960.

Some items hint at what is being talked of or attempted already. It is estimated that "the last shot in the war in Asia will not be fired until at least 1949," after which three years are allowed for settling down and another eight for "translating ministerial bluprints into recognizable realities."

Then, behold— ". . . everybody will be well-fed and contented. There will be plenty of pure milk for all. No man who can work will be denied employment. No wretched hovels will disfigure the landscape. There will be good water supplies and all the social security so lavishly promised. . . . Education will, of course, be on so broad a basis that every carpenter and cobbler will attend university extension lectures on comparative religion or animal husbandry. . . . Factories for making every conceivable article from tractors to hat pins will be scattered over the country, even if the ceremonial openings of such industrial projects threaten to exhaust the country's supply of docile elephants. With cheap fish, rice, milk, clothing and housing; free shoes and slippers for all, and almost free education. Everybody in this Brave New Lanka should be happy, healthy and wise."

Church Mission Starts Antiwar Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A nation-wide Christian Mission on world order placing Protestant leadership behind the move for postwar international collaboration was formally launched at a meeting in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine here last night when Sumner Welles, formerly Undersecretary of State, declared that unless the moral force of religious conviction impels, the goal of true and lasting international co-operation cannot be attained.

The Christian Mission, representing 25,000,000 Protestants throughout the country through six major interdenominational organizations, will visit 102 cities in 36 states between Nov. 1 and 20 campaigning for American realization of the need for international co-operation.

The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, one of the sponsoring groups, presided at the meeting which was attended by about 5,000 persons, including hundreds of church dignitaries and civic leaders.

Mr. Welles was unable to attend the meeting and his address was read by the Rev. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the Federal Council. Other speakers were Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, co-author of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution, and John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council. Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Church delivered the invication at the beginning and the blessing at the close of the meeting.

"I believe that the American people today are profoundly cognizant of the fact that no matter how lofty are the aspirations by which, as a whole, they may be animated, world peace cannot be achieved by the mere declaration that war is an evil thing and that they will have none of it," Mr. Welles said.

During the fatal decades which elapsed after the close of the last World War, the people of the United States, time and again, led or joined in initiatives to outlaw war on paper.

"From any tangible or potent contribution of their own toward an international attempt to channel the elementary forces of mankind into the ways of construction, rather than of destruction, they studiously refrained. And in the end not only did we see war once more flame over the face of the earth, but we had war forced upon us. . . .

"I have every confidence that the people of the United States today recognize clearly our errors of omission and commission of the past and that they see plainly that in the interest of every one of us our country must seek through co-operation with other peace-minded powers, when hostilities cease, the practical solution of the greatest problem which has ever confronted men and women—the way in which the curse of war can be obliterated from the earth.

"Such collaboration, in my judgment, can only prove effective if it is based upon the frank recognition of the fact that peace-breakers can only be checked through the use of the forces which the powers who are determined to maintain peace will, under their own sovereign control, jointly make available by common agreement for the task of repressing the aggressor."

The Christian Mission, consisting of 75 men and women leaders in religion, education, government, law, and other fields, will present before audiences and study groups throughout the country a program for international co-operation based on the "six pillars of peace" issued by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace.

Organizations, in addition to the Federal Council, supporting the Christian Mission, are the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Home Missions Council of North America, the International Council of Religious Education, the Missionary Education Movement, and the United Council of Church Women.

United Nation Flags In N. Y. Procession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 29

Fifty flags of the United Nations were carried last night in a procession in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine which preceded the meeting launching a nation-wide campaign by the Christian Mission on World Order.

More than 1,000 church leaders and representatives of various nationalities took part in the procession and 400 voices in massed choirs from 10 churches sang. Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church and representing the Ecumenical Patriarchate, pronounced the benediction of the flags and the people.

Job of Keeping Army Supplied In Acute Stage

FORT KNOX, Ky., Oct. 29 (AP)—Approximately the same amount of tonnage was shipped to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower during the first eight months of the African campaign as was transported to Gen. John J. Pershing during World War I, Middle Western industrial, labor, newspaper and civic leaders were told at a conference here today.

Speaking to 400 vistors from 11 States, Maj. Gen. W. Styer, acting Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, said the comparison illustrated the complexity of the logistics job confronting the U. S. Army. He informed the conference, sponsored by the War Department, that the Army now is using more than 100 overseas ports as compared with 14 in World War I.

Brig. Gen. Boykin C. Wright, Director of the International Aid Division of the Army Service Forces, said, "we are really just entering the expensive stage of the war in terms of expenditure of equipment."

After giving the conference a broad outline of the Army's requirements for supplies and equipment, General Wright warned that to meet these needs "will require every ounce of effort which we can muster."

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong Jr., Wing Commander of the Second Air Force, told the conference last night that the Allies were intent on obtaining mastery of the air over Germany and that this objective would have to be attained before land and sea forces could invade the Continent.

Col. Emmett O'Donnell, adviser to Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, said that because of distances and supply problems bombers could not be transferred from Europe after Germany is defeated to end the war quickly in Japan.

Higher Judges' Pay Asked

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—A resolution endorsing legislation pending before Congress which would increase the $10,000 annual salary of United States District Court judges to $15,000 was adopted yesterday by the Elective Committee of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

'Basic English' Dogs Churchill

LONDON (AP)—The British press is kidding Prime Minister Winston Churchill a bit over his advocacy of "Basic English" as a medium of international expression.

Newspapers and magazines call the eloquent Prime Minister the perfect example of one who could never get along on the 850-word vocabulary of the system invented by two Englishmen, C. K. Ogden, of England's Cambridge University, and Ivor Richards, now of America's Harvard.

Of course, all that Mr. Churchill had in view was that "Basic English" would enable persons who knew no English to use it after a minimum of study, thereby furthering international relations.

To show what would happen to a Churchill speech if the Prime Minister had to make it in "Basic English," The New Statesman and Nation takes this phrase from Mr. Churchill's Harvard address:

"Twice in my lifetime the long arm of destiny has reached across the oceans and absorbed the entire life and manhood of the United States in a deadly struggle.'

In "Basic English," the magazine says, Mr. Churchill would have had to declare:

"Two times in my existence, the long arm of history has stretched across the seas and kept all the living things and all the males of the United States in a fearful fight."

"The sentence is perfectly 'basic,'" the magazine says, "but would it earn the orator his customary meed of applause?"

If Mr. Churchill "has his way," the New Statesman and Nation remarks, the great BBC will have to make its broadcasts in Basic English, and "its hearers will soon be counted in hundreds of millions."

Although neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Ogden, "Basic English's" co-inventor, means that the rest of the words in Webster should be scrapped, Mr. Ogden does contend that use of "Basic" improves the speech of those who have an intimate knowledge of English.

Mr. Ogden and his colleague, Mr. Richards, first cut the English language down to 2,500 "possible" words, then to 850. There are about 650 nouns and 16 verbs, plus auxilliaries; adjectives, prepositions, pronouns and conjunctions make up the rest of the list.

Adverbs are formed by adding "ly" to adjectives. Some 900 words can be created by adding "er," "ing" and "ed" to about 300 nouns. Plurals are formed by adding "s" to about 600 of the nouns.

Women of International Organizations Stress Importance of Spiritual Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—A call on women to take a more active part in helping to restore and keep the peace, protecting the weak and participate in postwar planning, was issued by a group of women leaders of international organizations at a meeting at New York Times Hall here yesterday, when they stressed the importance of the spiritual needs of the world when the battle flags are furled.

Among participants in the program, sponsored by the New York Times, were Miss Esay Key Rasmussen, of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women; Mrs. Alfred Watt of Canada, of the Countrywomen of the world; Mme. Dryfus-Barney of the International Council of women; Miss Ruth Woodsmall of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole of the World's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times editorial staff, presided.

Miss Rasmussen declared that general declarations of postwar planning policy were not enough. Women must clarify their ideas through study and consideration of postwar plans in existence and "work out precise, well-founded, and thoroughly elaborated considerata," she held.

Mrs. Watt said that country women throughout the world were concentrating their study on solving the problem of adequate food supply and stamping out of starvation and malnutrition.

Mrs. Boole declared that although all women could not go along with the W. C. T. U. in all its programs, they could join the organization "in working for God and home in every land."

Big Week End of Football Due for New England Fans

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth at Yale and Colgate at Holy Cross tomorrow, in addition to Coast Guard at Tufts and Brooklyn College vs. Boston College at Fenway Park Sunday gives local and New England football fans one of their best week ends of the fall.

And with eyes turned on the national scene wherein Notre Dame takes on Navy and Army struggles with Penn—four of the six top teams in the A. P. poll—the week end as a whole reaches a new pitch in excitement.

Tomorrow and Sunday's games will be the last for many Navy students at the various colleges, as new orders have either arrived or are about to arrive for those who have completed that part of their training. Only schools which will not be hit will be those which have no Naval training program and the service schools themselves.

For sheer tradition the Dartmouth-Yale classic at the Bowl in New Haven takes precedence in this area, as these two teams carry on a rivalry that began back in 1884, when the Big Green was not so big and was bewildered by the Blue 113-0. This is the series in which Dartmouth could not beat Yale for 51 years—although games were not played every year—and in which the Elis boast a record of 17 victories and ' ties out of 26 contests.

On its showing against Penn, Dartmouth will be favored tomorrow, especially since the Elis have sent their captain, Tim Hoopes, to the Marines. Coach Earl Brown will probably rely mainly upon his passing attack, remembering that Yale had trouble with Army's aerial game a week ago.

Holy Cross Returns

Holy Cross returns to the wars after a layoff due to the examinations against a Colgate eleven that suddenly showed a burst of strength in turning back Cornell last Saturday. The Crusaders, however, have a strong current of optimism running through their squad for they will be nearest their full complement of the season. With Bobby Sullivan and Joe McAfee available, to join the talented Koslowski, Holy Cross expects to exhibit an exceptionally flashy backfield. And with big George Connor the mainspring of a fine line, the Purple figures to make it interesting for the Red Raiders.

A tight game is expected at Medford Sunday between the Coast Guard Cadets of New London and the Jumbos of Tufts, with the servicemen rating a slight edge. Against a common opponent, Bates, the Coast Guardsmen won twice this season by scores of 25-6 and 27-6, while the Jumbos came out on top once 31-7.

The Cadets will have every player except Danny Rayacich available, with End Phil Chance finally returning to the squad after being out with a broken rib. Their backfield will contain Capt. Johnny Austin, Jack Dorsey, Stan Russell, and Rocky Lynch, a foursome that worked well together until it was broken up by injuries.

Jumbos Outweighed

The Jumbos will be outweighed again, but figure to have all hands on deck with the possible exception of Guard George Sweeney. With two service bands—the Tufts Naval band and the Boston Coast Guard band—and the Tufts V-12 unit of 1,000 midshipmen on hand, a crowd is expected which will tax the 5,000 seating capacity of the Oval.

Boston College, which surprised everybody including Coach Moody Sarno by beating Camp Hingham 42-6 last Sunday, hopes to make it two in a row by defeating Brooklyn at Fenway. Eddie Doherty again should be the outstanding man on the field, coaching and directing the Eagle offense and messing things up for Brooklyn on the defense.

Other games involving New England teams find Brown traveling to Princeton in another Ivy League tussle, with Coach Skip Stahley disappointed because Capt. Doc Savage cannot play. A really outstanding back, Doc was almost certain to have had a field day against the Tigers. Camp Edwards, burly but disorganized, will try again to beat a college eleven at Worcester Tech, and may even have its coach, Lieut. Clell Barton, in the line-up. Barton, who tips the beam at close to 190 pounds, is a veteran of college and professional football, having played guard at Washburn (Kan.) before entering the National Pro Football League with the Philadelphia Eagles.

In the East the rest of the card includes meetings between Bushnell and Muhlenburg, West Virginia and Penn State, Columbia and Cornell, Pitt and Carnegie Tech, Rutgers and Lehigh, and Rochester and Case.

Bert Gardiner Is New Goalie For Bruin Six

Wilbert "Bert" Gardiner, veteran National Hockey League goal tender, will be All-Star Frankie Brimsek's successor in the Boston Bruins net this season.

The negotiations which have been carried on for two months by Art Ross of the Bruins for an experienced professional goalie were completed in Montreal yesterday when the Boston Club purchased Gardiner's contract from Les Canadiens, who have elected to start the season with young Bill Durnan, former amateur goaler of the Montreal Royals.

Gardiner was to join his new team mates this afternoon for a workout in the Montreal Forum, where tomorrow night the Bruins and Canadiens will open the National League season. Gardiner will be the third goaler to play with Boston in 15 years. Tiny Thompson for 10 years and Brimsek for five years gave the Boston team over that period the most consistent goal guarding the major hockey league has seen.

Boston is the fourth National League team with which Gardiner has played. He first reported for a tryout with New York Rangers at their Winnipeg training camp in 1934. He played that season with the Rangers' amateur team, the Brooklyn Crescents. Next season he turned professional, still under Lester Patrick's wing, with the Philadelphia Ramblers.

Gardiner almost did the Bruins out of a Stanley Cup in his first major-league test. Called upon the eve of the Bruins-Rangers Stanley Cup series in 1939, when Dave Kerr was injured, Gardiner's masterly play in the New York goal sent the series into seven games, four of them overtime, before the Bruins, with Mel Hill, Bill Cowley, Eddie Shore, Brimmy, and the Krauts, won out.

Olympics Begin Local Practice At Arena Monday

The first Boston practice session for the Olympics will be held at the Arena on Monday at 5 p. m.

The local clubmen will operate in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League for the fourth consecutive season and will play their first league contest away Nov. 6. First home series will be played at the Boston Garden Nov. 20 and 21.

Because of the lack of time before the opening whistle, Coach Hago Harrington plans to hold two practice sessions a day. The first will be restricted to men whom he expects to use in the early part of the season. The second session will be in the form of a "hockey school" for local youngsters who are interested in playing with the Olympics. The school will continue all seasbn and as soon as a youngster shows the ability, he will be lifted to the first squad for game service.

Harrington, who has been at the Bruin's training camp in Quebec City, will return to Boston Monday morning with 10 or 12 Canadian players. Four veterans from last season's club will be available this year, including Ty Andersen, Gerry Desrosiers, Bob Jeremiah, and Jerry Bauer.

Brimsek's Successor

© Rice

New Goalie for Bruins

Bert Gardiner, bought by the Boston Bruins on the eve of their opening National Hockey League game at Montreal tomorrow night, succeeds Frankie Brimsek in the Boston net. Brimsek is now in the United States Coast Guard. Gardiner played for Chicago Black Hawks last year.

Notre Dame, Army Picked To Defeat Navy and Penn

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Plunging into this week's football selections without any attempt to establish an alibi:

Navy-Notre Dame—The Nation's unbeaten No. 1 and No. 3 teams clash. Angelo Bertelli says farewell to the Irish with the Navy probably wishing he had said it a week sooner. Notre Dame.

Army-Pennsylvania — Another game with top billing. With two strong lines colliding, the margin of victory is likely to be in the backfield, and there Army has the edge with Glenn Davis picked to outshine the Quakers' Bob Odell. Army.

Duke-Georgia Tech—The only thing certain about this southern classic is that each team will put 11 men on the field. Both squads are riddled by transfer of Navy trainees. On the hunch the Engineers' loss will not be so severe, we pick Tech.

Trojans Tops

California-Southern California—The Trojans won their first meeting of the season, 7-0, and Howard Callanan has left. But they still look like the top college team of their section. Southern Cal.

Minnesota-Northwestern—Can't see how the Gophers are going to stop Otto Graham, now that the Wildcats are rolling.

Michigan-Illinois — Bill Daley and Marv Pregulman to lead the Wolverines to a one-sided triumph in their final game for Michigan.

Texas Christian-Louisiana State—The Horned Frogs have lost four regulars via Navy transfers; L. S. U. still has Steve Van Buren. L. S. U.

Texas-Southern Methodist—The Navy has been kind to the Longhorns by comparison to TCU, which means a Texas triumph over a weak Methodist eleven.

Harder the Difference

Georgia Pre-Flight-Tulane—Pat Harder is the difference and he plays for the Pre-Flighters.

Purdue - Wisconsin—Tony Butkovich still will be around to lead Purdue's Boilermakers to their seventh successive triumph.

Second Air Force-Washington—The Huskies get another chance to show their power and remain among the undefeated.

Southwestern (Texas) - Tulsa—The Texans, shot by Navy transfers, appear to be just an ordinary ball club. Tulsa is one of the top all-civilian units. Tulsa.

Brown-Princeton — If Doc Savage were playing, he would riddle that thin Princeton line. But even though Savage is out for the season, we still like Brown.

Columbia-Cornell—Columbia has not won a game and this isn't likely to be the week with Cornell rebounding from last week's setback at the hands of Colgate.

Great Lakes-Western Michigan—Great Lakes without hesitation.

Ft. Riley - Iowa Pre-Flight — Iowa's officers will be on hand for this one, with the result the Seahawks should romp to victory.

Indiana-Ohio State—This'll be the Buckeyes' second victory of the year if they can stop, Bob Hoernschemeyer. We believe they will.

Iowa State-Oklahoma—This one will likely decide the Big Six title. On the basis of when in doubt pick the home team—Oklahoma.

Dartmouth-Yale—Stars on both teams have moved on to other Navy stations. Digging deep into the hat—Dartmouth.

North Carolina State - North Carolina—The Tarheels are not sure who'll be on hand Saturday, but State's all-civilian eleven doesn't figure to offer any serious argument.

Colgate-Holy Cross — Flipping our silver dollar—Colgate.

Hither and Thither—Pittsburgh over Carnegie Tech, Camp Davis over Camp Lejeune, Marquette over Denver, Kansas over Kansas State, Greenville Air Base over Maryland, March Field over St. Mary's Pre-Flight, Missouri over Nebraska, Texas Aggies over Arkansas, Texas Tech over Rice, U. C. L. A. over San Diego Naval Training Station, Virginia over V. M. I., Wake Forest over Clemson, Rutgers over Lehigh, Vanderbilt over Milligan, Bucknell over Muhlenberg, Rochester over Case, Georgia over Howard (Friday) and on Sunday, St. Mary's over San Francisco and Daniel Field over Ft. Benning.

Bob Odell Can Upset Brother Howie Again by Helping Beat Army Eleven

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Bob Odell, who as a blocking quarterback for Penn this year has called his own signal only 11 times in five games—and has gained 178 yards—gets another chance Saturday to upset his brother, Yale Coach Howie.

The Red and Blue captain-designate for the Army game, who donned the uniform of a Navy Pre-Flight Preparatory School student today, has been on the winning side of their brotherly feud when Penn thumped Yale twice in the past two years.

He can be on the winning side again if Penn upsets Army, since Howie, after watching Yale lose to Penn 41-7 and to Army 39-7, voiced the opinion that Army would win when the two unbeaten teams meet in Franklin Field before an expected crowd of 70,000.

Despite his average of 16 yards each time he has carried the ball, Bob has not been the offensive star he was last year as Penn's tailback and top ground gainer, with 428 yards in 33 chances. He voluntarily gave up the tailback post when Coach George Munger decided he needed someone to clear the way for Joe Kane, the East's leading scorer, Joe Michaels, and the rest of Penn's hard running backs.

Bob's 185 pounds are ideally suited for blocking. Several times he has been able to remove one tackler, then get in front of the ball carrier again to block another. His signal calling has been recognized as expert, and as a defensive safety man he hasn't missed a tackle in two years, his coach reports.

With all these jobs, Odell remains a dangerous runner. Against Princeton he ran 80 yards for a touchdown from punt formation. Against Lakehurst Naval he ran back a punt 65 yards for another score.

In the Dartmouth game, Penn's toughest to date, he dropped back in punt formation deep in his own territory, remarking to a teammate, "This will look pretty silly if it doesn't work." Then he ran 66 yards before he was driven out of bounds.

Should he change from blocker to ball carrier Saturday it would not be without precedent on Franklin Field. Many Penn followers still shudder when they remember the day a great blocker named Marty Brill came here with a Rockne-coached Notre Dame team—and ran and passed Penn to one of its worst defeats.

Harriers of Iowa Enter Title Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Runners of the University of Iowa definitely will enter the Big Ten cross country championship race at Chicago Nov. 13, Coach George Bresnahan has announced.

Hawkeyes, who have broken even in dual meets with service teams, will be led by Robert Bentz of Chariton, who has a first and a second place to his credit.

It will be the first time in some years that Iowa has entered the conference meet. Other teams probably will be Ohio State, Chicago, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Purdue. Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, and Illinois have no teams.

College Crews Race Here For Schell Trophy

For more than a year, the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association has been featuring extremely close competition in all of its major regattas, but it is doubtful if there was ever a big dinghy event in which it was as difficult to name the pre-race favorite as this coming week-end's third annual Erwin H. Schell Trophy open regatta at M. I. T. Any one of seven college teams might conceivably emerge in possession of this prize which is the No. 1 goal of the fall intercollegiate dinghy campaign.

During the past 15 months not a single major association regatta has been won by a margin of more than 10 points. There is every indication that this year's Schell Trophy will see another of these close finishes.

Harvard High

Harvard, current holder of the trophy, must be listed high among the seven favorites on the strength of its recent Oberg and Jack Wood Trophy triumphs, although the success of the Crimson cause may depend to a large extent on the availability of Johnny Burton. Even without Burton, George O'Day and "Doad" Danner may keep Harvard in the running.

In its own boats and with Harold Boericke and Sam Parkinson both back in the line-up, M. I. T. will be exceedingly dangerous.

In all regattas on the Charles for the last year and more, Holy Cross has forced Harvard and Tech to the limit before succumbing and this event promises to be no exception to the rule, even though the Crusaders are apparently to be minus the services of one of their reliables, Arthur Ogden. In his place, William Macdonald of Quincy's Merrymount Yacht Club has been named.

"Hot" Team

The "hot" team in college dinghy racing this fall has been Coast Guard. Charles "Mitch" Daniel of Wianno on Cape Cod, Coast Guard's ace, will start in the first division and the second nomination will go to either Arthur Fontaine of New Bedford, Mass., or Philip Hildebrandt of Baltimore.

The Navy, through its V-12 program, has made Tufts a real contender, by placing at the disposal of the Jumbos two very clever skippers from Boston Bay in Johnny Henshaw, ex-Commodore of the Northeastern club, and Eddie Gallagher, who last Spring won the I. C. Y. R. A. Freshman crown when representing Boston College.

Yale is sending its top helmsman, Cliff Lewis of Barnegat Bay and Gerry Daly of Stamford on Long Island Sound.

Dartmouth Helmsmen

The Dartmouth crews for the Schell Trophy have not yet been announced, but if its skippers include any of the following helmsmen—Dave Mott, Frank Wallin, Mike Meyer, and Andre Redding—then the Indians must be counted among the real contenders.

Other contenders include Brown, relying on its commodore, John Brown, and Donald McBrien as skippers; Northwestern which has named Jack Paradis and Lewis Bacon to sail its entries; and Williams which can call upon several good helmsmen. Probable entries in the regatta include Boston College, Bowdoin, Cornell, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Stevens Tech, and Worcester Tech.

Eastern League Experiencing Big Drop in Crowds

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 29 (AP)—For the first time in Thomas H. Richardson's six years as President of the Class A Eastern Baseball League, attendance this year failed to exceed the all-time high of previous regimes, he reported today.

Richardson attributed the slump to the pleasure driving ban, pointing out that the post-season Governors' Cup series, played after the restrictions were removed, drew a record attendance.

Total paid admissions during the regular season numbered 476,194 a drop of 224,194 from 1942, but the play-offs brought 66,461 through the turnstiles, compared with 47,302 in 1942.

Since 1938, Richardson revealed, the league has drawn 4,386,738 paying customers, exclusive of play-offs, and in five seasons the gate exceeded the previous high of 590,457, established in 1936. The peak was reached in 1939, when the eight clubs played to 1,012,936.

Comparing 1942 and 1943 figures, Richardson reported the Albany and Scranton clubs suffered the sharpest attendance drops, with Albany sliding from 183,641 to 80,218, and Scranton from 132,861 to 93,319. The only clubs showing gains were Elmira and Springfield, the former going from 61,035 to 66,717 and the latter from 27,552 to 28,118.

Bessone Suspended

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Pittsburgh Hornets have announced Pete Bessone of Springfield, Mass., veteran defenseman, has been suspended by Maurice Podoloff, President of the American Hockey League, for failure to come to terms with the club.

Arena Starts Skating

The Boston Arena will begin its winter season of public skating with an afternoon session from 2 to 5 o'clock and an evening period from 8 to 10:30 tomorrow. Public sessions will also be held Sunday at the same hours.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Result Oct. 28
Indianapolis 5, Buffalo 3.

What Hull Said on Sept. 11 'Still Goes' in Moscow Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—United States spokesmen repeated to a press conference today most of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's radio address of Sept. 11 and said with marked emphasis, "It can still be said this goes," as the tri-partite conference entered its tenth day.

In that speech Mr. Hull praised the Soviet Union's fight and said "it is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and co-operation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war."

Mr. Hull also called for joint action to enforce peace in a co-operative world association of independent nations.

In one quarter, it was suggested that sections of the speech dealing with China should also be carefully studied.

Secretary Hull praised Chinese perseverance and spoke of American "efforts to achieve a fair and peaceful settlement in the Far East."

The general theme of cordiality and co-operation among the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States in war as well as peace seemed to be the message the spokesmen were trying to emphasize.

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin has before him the full details of the British military position, promised him by Prime Minister Winston Churchill last year in Moscow.

It was learned today that a report was given to Mr. Stalin by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay of the British War Cabinet Office when they saw Mr. Stalin in the Kremlin Wednesday night. The report could not be radioed because of its nature.

The Stalin-Eden interview was reported to have consisted of question and answer in a cordial atmosphere. Mr. Stalin also has talked with Secretary Hull.

Climbing Living Cost Trend Adds New Inflation Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The cost of living is going up again, bringing new threats of higher wage demands and inflation.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, anounced Oct. 28 that the cost of living for city workers went up from August to September by .4 per cent after declining 1.5 in the previous three months.

The cost of living in September was five per cent above Sept. 15, 1942, the date at which the Administration is trying to stabilize prices and wage levels.

OPA officials expect the cost of living to go up more this winter when food and shelter costs increase, but are hopeful it will level out again next summer.

Chief factor in the recent rise in the cost of living was the higher price of clothing. "Higher prices for new fall lines and continued unavailability of lower priced clothing resulted in a substantial advance in total clothing costs," the Bureau of Labor statistics said.

Increases were most marked for women's wear, with fall coats up by as much as 60 per cent in some cities."

Food—the item that has chiefly caused the cost of living to rise in past months—went up only 1 per cent between August and September, due principally to higher prices for fish and eggs.

Coincidentally with the announcement of the cost-of-living figures, John L. Lewis indicated that his United Mine Workers will not accept the National War Labor Board formula for settling the long coal wage dispute because they consider it "a wage reduction" in the face of increased living costs. Labor demands for increased wages are expected to take a new spurt now that the cost of living is going up again, even though some rise was predicted by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles.

On the other hand, the cost-of-living figures are expected to give President Roosevelt new ammunition for his drive to get Congress to approve subsidies to make up the difference to producers between production costs and OPA ceiling prices at which they must sell.

The wartime rise in the cost of living is still considerably below World War I. On the basis of figures published by former OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, on his retirement last week, the cost of living in September was about 30 per cent higher than at the war's outset. In a similar period in World War I, it had risen 50 per cent.

Disappearance of cheap clothing and house furnishings from the market, forcing wage earners into higher price brackets was the chief factor in the September price rise.

In some cases OPA allowed manufacturers to increase their prices for new lines in order to meet increased production costs.

Changes in food costs varied greatly from city to city, ranging from declines of about 2 per cent to increases nearly 2 per cent.

Reports of shortages were most widespread for oranges, butter, chickens, corn meal, apples and spinach. The shortage of children's shoes was called "acute."

More Shivers for Britain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Britons already hardened to wartime home temperatures of around 60 degrees may have even colder houses this winter under restrictions imposed by the Minister of Fuel.

A new order, calculated to help meet the problem of declining production and increased demand, limited to 1,120 pounds the amount of house and kitchen coal any individual consumer may buy without a special license during November and December in Southern England, including London.

In the rest of England, Wales and Scotland a consumer may buy 1,456 pounds.

Comparative figures for a two-month period of the 1942-43 season were 1,400 and 1,680 pounds.

No consumer may have a stock of more than 3,360 pounds during November and December—including and deliveries already made—without a license.

Coke was left free of restrictions, but supplies are not adequate to permit its general substitution for coal.

Former Ambassador Grew Warns U. S. Against Accepting Premature Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—No offer of premature peace, no matter how tempting, must lure the United States from its resolve to force its enemies "to unconditional surrender through complete defeat in battle," in the opinion of Joseph C. Grew, formerly United States Ambassador to Japan and now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

"Should we, through weariness of war, fail to achieve our final goal, our grandsons or their sons will beyond peradventure be called upon to fight again," Mr. Grew warned in an address at Town Hall Club Oct. 27 when marking the birthdate of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Wendell L. Willkie, a trustee of Town Hall, presided. Will H. Hays, Vice-President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, bestowed the Theodore Roosevelt distinguished service medals for 1943 upon Mr. Grew for his record in the diplomatic service since 1904; upon Mrs. August Belmont for distinguished public service by a private citizen, especially her service to the American Red Cross, and J. N. Darling ("Ding"), cartoonist, for his work in the field of conservation.

Mr. Grew recalled the following prophetic words of Theodore Roosevelt in an address just 25 years ago when he called for the unconditional surrender of Germany:

"It is a sad and dreadful thing to have to face some months or a year of additional bloodshed, but it is a much worse thing to quit now and have the children be obliged to do the job all over again."

Statue of Liberty Torch Again Shines

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 29

The torch in the hand of the Statute of Liberty shone briefly yesterday for the first time since it was blacked out after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Occasion for its lighting was the 57th anniversary of its dedication—an event commemorated in the rain during ceremonies yesterday on the steps of the sub-Treasury building.

Wartime Program For Girl Scouts

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29 (AP)—A two-year program of wartime activities to prepare Girl Scouts for participation in postwar problems was adopted yesterday by the National Girl Scout Council.

The working schedule, presented by Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn of New York City, stresses "co-operation with varying racial and national groups as well as other youth-serving organizations."

The plan was used as a basis for round-table discussions by 1,000 representatives of Girl Scout groups, from all parts of the country, closing their biennial meeting yesterday.

"Service today in the community through an increased number of Scouts" was the keynote for the plan.

More members among girls "who want and need the Scouts" will make possible "the enlarged community services Girl Scouts now render, including scrap and clothing collection, child care, hospital aid, and co-operation with recreational activities," Mrs. Glenn reported.

Indicted Maryland Editor Seeks Senate Nomination

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Oct. 29 (AP)—Rives Matthews, Princess Anne editor who is under indictment on criminal libel charges for articles published in his weekly newspaper, announced yesterday that he would seek the Maryland Republican nomination for United States Senator. The term of Senator Millard E. Tydings, Maryland Democrat, expires in 1945.

Mr. Matthews was indicted last month by the Somerset County Grand Jury following publication of articles in his paper, the Somerset News, concerning gasoline used by State Comptroller Millard E. Tawes in a trip to Georgia to attend his son's wedding, the case is still pending.

Allied Parley Results Hailed By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

ference had turned out distinctly better than American officials had expected—that the Russians were considerably more willing, and desirous, of "talking out" the future than had been anticipated.

Asked if the current Moscow meeting brought any nearer a conference among Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and himself, the President said he did not know now any more than he did two weeks ago, when the delegates met at Moscow. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill have been willing to go even to the borders of Russia to meet with the Soviet chieftain.

Swapping of Ideas

Pressed for details of the contemplated documents now being readied at Moscow, the President said he could not be specific because he did not want to cross any wires. But he stressed that they fitted in with the objective of obtaining unanimity not only in the prosecution of the war but in the later transition period.

The purpose of the American, British, and Russian delegates has been to sit down and find out whether they could agree on general rather than specific matters at this time, Mr. Roosevelt remarked. One side learns a lot from the other side and ideas are swapped. Whereas each party arrives with an agenda, it is not rigidly adhered to, he added.

This parley's purpose, he stressed, was not to cross all the "t's" and dot all the "i's" of the final postwar agreement, but to reach conclusions on general and practical matters.

The President paid high tribute to Secretary Hull, who, he said, deserves a great deal of credit for the spirit of the Moscow conferences. Russia and Great Britain, he added, deserve equal credit.

Mason City Out Under New Name Of Coulee Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The world's first "all-electric" city is no more. Not that it has been demolished, but Mason City, which was built as the contractors' town at Grand Coulee Dam, has ceased to exist as such and has been consolidated with Coulee Dam.

Coulee Dam was the name given to the town which is, and was from the beginning of construction, the home of engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation at the dam. Called the "model town," it is on the west bank of the Columbia River. Its lawns and gardens are of great beauty, visitors being hard put to realize that only a couple of years ago it was a sagebrush flat.

The residential area that was known as Mason City is on the east bank of the Columbia, and is not without its lawns and gardens also and is a thriving little community.

Named in honor of Silas B. Mason, chairman of the board of directors of the contracting company which built the foundations of Grand Coulee Dam, Mason City, covering 140 acres, with sufficient facilities to care for 3,000 inhabitants, was built in 90 days. During the peak of construction, prefabricated four-room houses were erected in eight hours.

With the completion of the dam and the departure of the contracting firm, the Bureau of Reclamation, under whose supervision the giant project was built, acquired ownership and operation of this expected-to-be "temporary town." Plans are being made to modernize it on a permanent basis at a later date, but as Mason City it is no more—it is now Coulee Dam.

Piggy-Back to Sea Go Inland Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Fighting ships 306 feet long are being toted piggy-back part-way to war.

The United States Maritime Commission today disclosed the engineering techniques used in transporting the new frigate-class convoy escorts from inland shipyards in the Great Lakes area to fitting-out yards on the Gulf Coast.

The frigates, new types of fast-maneuverable submarine hunters, draw too much water to navigate the shallows of the Mississippi River on their way to the open sea. So the block-long craft are hoisted on pontoons, and floated over the river shoals.

The Maritime Commission said deliveries of 102 of these vessels—the first frigates of United States naval registry since the 1840's—have already begun.

The delivery voyage from the Lakes Area to New Orleans takes about 10 days.

Girl Scouts Group Re-elect Mrs. Means

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Alan H. Means of Salt Lake City, Utah, was re-elected President of the National Girl Scouts organization at the closing session of the 27th National Convention today. Mrs. Means will serve until October, 1945. Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd of Beverly Hills, Calif., National President in 1939-1941, was named Honorary Vice-President.

Mrs. G. Vaughan Ferguson of Schenectady, N. Y., in scouting for 11 years, became National First Vice-President; Mrs. H. Plant Osborne, Jacksonville, Fla., Second Vice-President; Mrs. James V. Dunbar, Clayton, Mo., third Vice-President.

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Peggy Wood Discovers Farming More Strenuous Than Acting

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Recovering from a three months' "rest" on her 27-acre farm at Stamford, Conn., Peggy Wood is now in the midst of a third season as co-star of Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit," plus an opening season as co-director of the Blithe Spirits.

Putting the last first, we might explain there are nine Blithe Spirits, many of them singing their roles for the first time in their stage careers, all of them rehearsing after their regular night's job is done, and doing it as their bit for the wounded men in our military hospitals.

Like many other members of the entertainment profession, those in the cast of "Blithe Spirit" signed up long ago to give at least 36 programs a year for servicemen, in connection with war bond sales or other war work. But Miss Wood and Clifton Webb, co-star of the play, decided they and the members of their company could do more than that if they had an entertainment unit of their own, especially designed to play in hospitals.

Boys Quick to Get It

All they had to do to get the whole-hearted co-operation of the others in the cast was to tell them about it, but whipping the show into shape took more than that. It required down-to-business rehearsals, the kind they put into the preparation of a Broadway production.

"There's nothing like an audience of servicemen for response," declares Miss Wood. "They just ripple all the time. But you've got to be good. They don't like everything, but they do like good things."

She curled one foot up under her and leaned forward against an arm of her chair as she sang the praises of the men in uniform—not at the battlefront this time, but out in front of the footlights. "They follow you as you go," she said. "They get every nuance. Things a sophisticated theater audience gets a moment too late, these boys laugh at on the instant."

Give Them the Best

So, it was agreed by the Blithe Spirits that the best they could produce was none too good for the men who were to be their audiences. There are duos and trios and specialty numbers—new songs done by special permission; more familiar ones which the boys can join in singing, and the professional smoothness that only professionals can achieve.

"We have rehearsed every day for an hour or two—well, sometimes it hasn't been exactly 'day,' but after the show was over, at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning," said Miss Wood, "but it's not hard because we love doing it so much."

Their first performance was not at a hospital, but for members of the Coast Guard at Curtis Bay, a couple of weeks ago, when "Blithe Spirit" was playing in Baltimore. Others will be given in all parts of the United States between now and April, for "Blithe Spirit" is booked for a tour to the Pacific Coast, and wherever it goes, there go the Blithe Spirits—all nine of them, or, if there is a request for a smaller group to entertain in hospital wards, two or three or four are prepared to give a shorter program. The Blithe Spirits are flexible. Their sole purpose is to give enjoyment to the men in their audiences and they will tailor their show in any way needed to fill that order.

Cast Gets Little Rest

Musical shows are nothing new to Miss Wood, who early made a name for herself in such productions, but to Mildred Natwick and Haila Stoddard, as well as some of the other Blithe Spirits, a musical show means learning the lines by the do-re-mi method—a painstaking process. But it's refreshing to be working on another show like this in the midst of a third season on the same professional production, they say.

It was because last season had been a strenuous one for the cast of "Blithe Spirit" that Miss Wood went with her 16-year-old son, David, to their Connecticut farm to rest last summer. It was the home they occupied before the passing on of Miss Wood's husband, John V. A. Weaver, the poet, and since then she had rented it. On their return, there was much to be done in the house and outside. Help at first was unavailable "so Aunt May and I did the cooking, dishwashing and bed-making, and whatever else was required," said Miss Wood, making a wry face as she mentioned "rest" down on the farm.

All Kinds of Tasks

Finally an amiable Negro woman came to take over the kitchen and help smooth out the household machinery. Then a man was found to plant the garden under Miss Wood's supervision, and things began to look up. There were still such jobs as tree pruning, spraying, and putting bags on the grapes to save them from bees, wasps and birds—jobs which fell in whole or in part to Miss Wood. Only Mary, the cook, supported her in her determined protective measures for the grapes. Others laughed, but she remembered her father's having put bags on them—and the results, she says, justified her efforts. She also was called upon to supervise and assist David with the care of his rabbits, a project he undertook as soon as they went to the farm.

The farm did a good Victory Garden job, producing soy beans, corn, tomatoes, cabbage, broccoli, lettuce, okra, strawberries and asparagus, but Peggy Wood, farmer, is now resting up from her "quiet" summer by playing nightly in "Blithe Spirit" and rehearsing during her leisure hours with the Blithe Spirits.

By a Staff Photographer

Peggy Wood, Co-Star of "Blithe Spirit"

Have You Done All You Could With Apples?

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As inevitable as brisk fall weather—and as welcome—are apples, the fruit of autumn. Grown in every state except Florida, they are truly "all-American." About two million of the nation's six million farmers grow apples, and though this year's crop is not a "bumper" one, there should be enough to lend infinite color and flavor to your wartime menus.

One bright spot is the fact that apples have been placed under price control to keep them what they have traditionally been—"good, economical buys."

As someone has said, "An apple is like an honest man—its faults are on the surface," for its defects show first on the skin. A small break in the skin is open sesame to all manner of quick spoilage. So buy firm, unblemished apples. Then keep them cool and moist, away from strong-flavored foods, and serve them often in all sorts of dishes for every course.

And now, from the apple "experts" themselves, here are some tempting recipes to pad out your ration points and add that dash which saves even simple meals from monotony.

Apple Corn Pone

2 cups corn meal
½ cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1¼ cups milk
4 tablespoons melted shortening
1 cup chopped apples

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat eggs and mix with milk; add this to dry ingredients. Then add melted shortening and chopped apples. Bake in a greased square tin in a moderate oven (350° F.) 25 to 30 minutes.

Fruit Bread Pudding

6 slices dry bread
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 cups hot milk
3 eggs, beaten
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup raisins or currants
1 cup diced apples
Brown sugar
Sliced apples

Cut bread in cubes and fry in butter or margarine until light brown. Add hot milk and let stand 30 minutes. Add beaten eggs, salt, granulated sugar, cinnamon, diced apples and raisins or currants. Place in greased casserole. Sprinkle brown sugar on top and arrange apple slices around edge. Bake in a moderate oven (325° F.) for 45 minutes, or until custard has set. Serve with cream or top milk.

Apple-Cheese Custard Pie

2 cups sliced apples
⅓ cup sugar
1 tablespoon brown sugar
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons flour
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons cream
½ cup cottage cheese
1 unbaked pie crust

Mix together half the sugar, brown sugar, spices, salt and flour. Pour into pie crust. Add rest of ingredients which have been mixed. Bake 10 minutes in a hot oven (425° F.) and then reduce heat to 325° F. and bake 25 minutes. Cool and serve.

Caramel Apple Ring

6 to 8 tart apples
Sugar syrup
1½ cups brown sugar
½ cup butter or margarine
6 cups corn flakes

Pare and cut apples into quarters. Make syrup enough to cover apples, using 1 part sugar and 1 part water. Drop apples into the boiling syrup. Cook until tender and transparent. Cool. Melt butter and brown sugar in a heavy skillet, cooking until mixture starts to bubble. Butter a large mixing bowl and pour corn flakes into it. Then pour hot sugar mixture over flakes, stirring until blended. Pack in a well-buttered ring mould and cool. Unmould and place apples around it. Serve with cream or lemon sauce. For a festive company dessert, fill center with vanilla ice cream.

Apples De Luxe

8 tart apples
1 orange
1 lemon
4 cups sugar
1½ quarts water
Dash of cinnamon

Boil sugar, water, cinnamon and rind of orange and lemon (cut fine) together 30 minutes, medium fast. Pare and quarter the apples and cook slowly in the syrup until a golden color. Add orange and lemon juice. Serve cold. Grand with baked chicken, pork or lamb.

Apple Waffles

1½ cups pastry flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs
4 tablespoons melted shortening
1¾ cups finely chopped apples
1 cup milk

Sift dry ingredients together; add beaten egg yolks with the milk. Beat until smooth and add the apples. Add melted shortening and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a preheated waffle iron. Makes 4 waffles.

Apple Nut Bread

Cream together:
¼ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
1 egg
Add:
⅔ cup unsweetened apple sauce
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sour milk
1½ cups chopped nut meats

Place in greased pan and bake in moderate oven (350° F.).

Apple and Onion Casserole

1 quart pearl onions
3 tart apples
½ lemon
Fine bread crumbs
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
2 tablespoons fat

Peel and parboil onions 5 minutes in salted water. Dice apples and soak in water with juice of lemon—10 minutes. Drain and mix with sugar and nutmeg. Place a layer of cooked onions in casserole. Scatter apples on top and dot with shortening. Top with remaining onions and sprinkle with crumbs. Bake 1½ hours in a moderate oven (350° F.). (Large onions may be used. Slice and parboil.)

Apple-Butter Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In autumn, when the ripened apples clustered thickly
on the trees, everyone peeled and quartered apples.
Then by carriage, buggy or wagon, carrying our apples,
we all went to the farm where the apple-butter was to be made.
Out in the orchard the big copper kettle was placed
over the fire, cider boiled, and apples thrown in.
As they boiled down, more and more were added—
and all the time the mixture must be stirred:
stirred with a big double-handled wooden ladle—
and usually stirred by a pair of lovers,
one on each side of the kettle, pushing the ladle back and forth.
Meanwhile, the older women worked on the quilt which hung ready
in the quilting frame. Others prepared supper,
for it took all night to make apple-butter,
and always it must be stirred, and the fire kept burning.
And while they waited their turn to stir,
the young folks danced to the music of the fiddler.
Then, at last, when all the apples were cooked down,
the women brought their big gray stone jars
and filled them with the rich dark apple-butter,
still warm, and fragrant with spices—
and in the clear and frosty autumn dawn
we said good-bye, and drove back home.

John Barbrick

Lady Linlithgow Leaves Warm Gratitude Behind Her for Her Work in India

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Marchioness of Linlithgow leaves India she will be remembered for many things such as gracious dignity at public functions, her able speeches, and her administrative powers. Most of all, however, she will be remembered because of the devotion with which during her long stay of seven years she has from first to last tried to further the welfare of the Indian people.

Lord Linlithgow, who has served as Viceroy for that period, has now been replaced by Field Marshal Viscount Wavell.

Started Silver Trinket Fund

The general welfare activities initiated or supported by Lady Linlithgow have been numerous. One interesting wartime effort was the Silver Trinket Fund which she started by writing around to provinces and states in March, 1940, and asking Indian women to give unwanted gold and silver, whether in ornaments or in any other form. This was run on a personal and informal basis without a committee. The Red Cross arranged for the transport of the articles to Bombay, while the mint agreed to melt down all gold and silver free of charge. A considerable amount of money was raised which was used for the provision of motor ambulances and mobile canteens, the establishment of Young Women's Christian Association hostels and other worthy projects.

Naturally, much of Lady Linlithgow's time has been given to aiding and encouraging the work of women whether in the wartime services, the sphere of education, or the general field of social service in which she has always been deeply interested and which she regards as India's crying need.

She inaugurated and acted as commandant-in-chief of the Women's Auxiliary Corps in India, which is a great innovation for the country, but already includes a substantial number of Indian women. She has been President of the Women's Voluntary Service with its wide range of useful activities, and President, also, of the Auxiliary Nursing Service, which has met with an unexpectedly good response from Indian women. Organizations like the Y. W. C. A. and those concerned with the care of children have had her cordial and active support.

In view of her wide experience, it was particularly interesting to hear her views on the outlook for women in India. The interview took place in the sunny study where she has done so much of her work and seen so many persons wanting to discuss so many different problems.

Believes in Indian Girls

"I have a tremendous feeling of confidence in Indian women and their future," Lady Linlithgow told me. Since coming to India I have noticed a great change in the desire of women to do social work. This is especially striking in the case of the younger generation, the girls now at college, who ardently wish to do something for their country in the way of social service. I have been touched and impressed by letters received from girls who have joined the different war services in response to my appeal. Even if the number is not so great it will give them self-confidence and show what can be done. Women are moving forward all along the line."

Speaking of the Girl Guides movement which includes so many Indian girls, and in which she has had long-standing interest, she said she believed "it provides a wonderful foundation for character building so important for any people. What I have felt so strongly," she continued, "is that there should be more ways of giving practical training to women and girls for a period of no more than six months, after which they would return to their villages. There is a good place in Lahore where ordinary village implements are used and plain sewing is taught. With this helpful knowledge, the women return to spread the light in their own villages."

Favors Broad Education

Lady Linlithgow has taken a great interest in the advance of women's education and has visited a large number of schools and colleges in many parts of India. But she has very definite ideas as to the most useful type of education for the great majority. "I am personally of the opinion," she said, "that unless Indian girls are taking up a profession, they should not stay in college to get degrees. I should like to see them spend two years before marriage taking a training for social service which would fit them for life. I have so often told them marriage should not be the end but the beginning. It is not a whole-time occupation. I have tried to impress on them that there is always plenty to do in one's own little district, helping others with their worries and troubles. I have also urged on those who have sought my advice to try to break down any feeling against association with inferiors which is incompatible with the spirit of social service."

Lady Linlithgow's accessibility and human sympathy have led to her receiving hundreds of letters from people telling her their troubles, all of which she has answered. It was putting her claim on the affection and gratitude of the public very low when she said in her unaffected and sincere fashion, "I feel I have been able to get behind the officials' side and get at the people themselves. Often I couldn't do anything but sometimes I could. At least, I believe they realize I have tried to look at things for myself, which does make a difference."

It was this desire to see things for herself and genuinely caring and earnestly wanting to help, this personal touch, which will long give Lady Linlithgow a warm place in the hearts and memories of many in India.

Conserve Heat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although gas and electricity come into homes unrationed, they should be used today just as sparingly as sugar, butter, and meat. It is not feasible to ration them, says the OWI, but these two commodities are constantly required by the industrial plants sending essential materials to the battlefronts, and home owners can help.

First be sure the flame of each gas burner that you use is clear blue; try to get the clear blue flame by cleaning it with soap and water, or baking soda, but never lye; if unsuccessful, call the gas company.

Try to match your kettle to the burner nearest the same size—gas or electric—to avoid waste of heat or heat delay at kettle edges.

Economize on water for vegetables, thus improving their flavor and cutting down the cooking time.

Never use more heat than just enough for boiling. You cannot make the liquid any hotter by furious boiling, as additional heat promptly escapes in steam.

Don't turn on a burner until ready to put your kettle on. Don't take the kettle off for little peeks at the food. Gas or electricity is being wasted if you do.

★ Ration ★ Cooking Tips

BY *Aunt Jenny* No. 20

How to make your folks like liver

It's all a matter of knowin' *how* to fix it. An' that sure is good news, isn't it?

For liver's something you want to serve at least once a week. It supplies lots of vitamins an' iron. An' you don't have to buy expensive calf's liver. Beef, lamb or pork liver is real tasty an' appetizin' cooked like this. An' remember, foods fried the Spry way are so digestible a child can eat 'em.

Fried Liver Patties

1 lb. liver (beef, lamb or pork)
½ cup onion, chopped
½ cup fine crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons milk
1 egg, slightly beaten
3 tablespoons Spry

Remove membrane from liver and grind coarsely. Mix ground liver with onions, crumbs (cracker or bread), salt, pepper, milk and egg. Melt Spry in skillet until hot. There's no unpleasant smoke or smell when you fry with purer all-vegetable Spry shortening. Drop liver mixture by tablespoons into skillet. Fry until nicely browned on both sides (about 2 minutes). Let Spry cool and strain into a can. You can use it over and over again for frying. It's very economical. Recipe makes 18 patties.

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Make Service Simple

The practice of serving food in the utensil in which it is cooked was established in this country by the pioneers for the sake of convenience and has long been a custom of peasants in all parts of Europe. Today with one-dish meals made popular by ration cooking, a good many can be served directly from the stove to the table. Especially attractive are the new earthenware and ceramic frying pans made to replace the metal ones banned for the duration. These stove-to-table pieces are desirable because they cook food evenly, keep it warm throughout the meal period, are decorative, and best of all, they reduce dish washing to a minimum.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	714,510
1943 volume to date	239,963,454
1942 volume to date	91,685,906

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.1	Prev. day	51.3
Month ago	50.9	Year ago	39.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stocks Easy; Late Bidding Cuts Losses

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Further profit cashing cut down recent stock market climbers fractions to 4 points today but lack of urgent selling inspired enough late bidding to reduce extreme losses in the majority of cases and add modest gains to selected issues.

Sentiment was bolstered considerably by President Roosevelt's optimistic comments on the Moscow conferences and persistently good war news. Pleasing earnings statements and dividends continued as trend props. Most customers, however, inclined to conservatism, on the idea the specialty leadership of the past week or so was a bit dubious. There was the usual lightening of account for the week-end and for the forthcoming Tuesday election holiday when principal exchanges will recess.

American Distilling stumbled more than 4 at the start but revived for a net advance near the close. National Distillers, Schenley and Allied Mills reversed their slide at the last.

Dealings were slack throughout and transfers for the full proceedings were in the neighborhood of 600,000 shares.

Farnsworth Television was listed on the big board today and, in comparison with its over-the-counter quotation of Thursday, was up about a point. Dow Chemical, U. S. Gypsum and International Telephone were in front the greater part of the session.

Backward were J. I. Case, Philip Morris, Texas Co., Santa Fe, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing and Kennecott. Numerous steels and utilities were unchanged.

Curb laggards included Electric Bond & Share, Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Salt Dome Oil, Lehigh Coal, International Petroleum, and American Cyanamid "B."

The bond market developed mild irregularity today with changes generally confined to fractions in the more active issues.

At the start of the final hour there were some resistant spots in the rails, but these were more than offset by numerous small declines and unchanged positions. Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s and 4½s were in demand at higher prices in late dealings.

Support was accorded Rock Island refunding 4s, Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s and 4½s, Le high Valley 4s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco "B" 5s and 4½s of '78, and Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s.

Several Missouri Pacific issues lost ground at times, although the general 4s did a little better.

Consumers Power 3½s, an investment-rated utility, slipped and American & Foreign Power 5s were in supply.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2s 52-52	100.6	100.6	100.6
1 2½s 51-49	107.3	107.3	107.3
5 2½s 64-59	112.7	112.7	112.7
1 2½s 68-63	100.7	100.7	100.7

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3s 80	110	110	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
30 Alleg 5s 49	90	90	90
30 Allied Inc 5s 50	99½	99½	99½
3 Allis Ch 4s 59	107½	107½	107½
64 Am & FP 5s 2030	107½	107½	107½
4 Am I G C 5½s 49	106½	106½	106½
1 Am T&T 3½s 61	106½	106½	106½
33 Am T & T 3s 56	106½	106½	106½
9 Am Tob 3s 69	113½	113½	113½
17 Arm Del deb 7s 78	102¾	102¾	102¾
39 A T S F 4s 95	113½	113½	113½
5 A C L 1st 4s 52	120½	120½	120
69 A C L ctf 4s 52	83½	83½	83½
82 A C L 4½s 64	80½	80½	80½
1 B&O 1st 4s 48	80½	80½	80½
30 B&O 95 A	72	72	72
22 B&O 95 C	72	72	72
19 B&O 2000 D	40¼	40¼	40¼
13 B&O 96 P	44½	44	44
26 B&O cv 4s	40½	40	40
21 B&O 4s 48	40½	40	40
26 B&O SW 4s	39½	39½	39½
2 B&O TC 4s 50	38½	38½	38½
3 Bell Pa 5s 48 B	108½	108½	108½
3 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
12 Beth Me 4½s 70	103½	103½	103½
8 Brk U G 5 s50	52	51½	51½
1 Buf RP 5½ 57	90½	90½	90½
4 Can N 4s 69 J/J	43	43	43
3 Can P 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
3 Can P 4s perp	89½	89½	89½
7 Cen G 5s 50 C	83½	83½	83½
5 Cen G cn 5s 61	83½	83½	83½
2 Cen G 1st 5s 45	84½	84½	84½
3 Cen NYP 3½s 62	90½	90½	90½
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	107	107	107
36 CRRNJ 5s 87	107½	107½	107½
4 Cer-Ld 5½s 48	33½	31½	31½
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	107½	107½	107½
9 C&O 3½s 96 E	107½	107½	107½
14 Chi&A J 4s 52	107	107	107
21 CB&Q 5s 71 A	103½	103½	103½
88 CB&Q 4½s 77	89½	89½	89½
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	84½	84½	84½
8 CB&Q 4s III 49	84½	84½	84½
1 C&EI inc 4s	43	43	43
1 CGW 4½s 2038	45¾	45¾	45¾
249 CMSPP 5s 75	43½	43½	43½
89 CMSPP 5s 2000	41¾	41¾	41¾
14 CMSPP 4½s 89 C	41¾	41¾	41¾
26 CM&P g 4½ 89	41¾	41¾	41¾
25 C&NW 5s 2037	72	72	72
24 C&NW 5s 87	47	47	47
40 C&NW 4½s 49	45½	45½	45½
51 CRIP 4½s 52 A	43½	43½	43½
15 CRIP 4½s 60	43½	43½	43½
180 CRI&P 4s 88	43½	43½	43½
183 CRIP r 4s 34	43½	43½	43½
3 Ch UR 3¾s 85	85½	85½	85½
18 Ch&W I 4s 52	85½	85½	85½
25 CCC&L 4½s 77	103½	103½	103½
18 Cl UT 5s 73	104	104	104
4 Cl UT 4½s 77	104	104	104
2 Col Gs 5s 82 May	79½	79½	79½
40 Del&H 4½s 42	109	108½	108½
46 D&RG 4s 36	103½	103½	103½
2 D&RGW 5s 55	47½	47	47
3 D&RGW 5s 55a	47	47	47
30 D&RGW 5s 78	42½	42½	42½
10 EP&SW 5s 80	99½	99½	99½
4 Erie 4s 95	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Erie 4s 96

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	5¾
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	10½
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	37¼	40¼
American Manufac $ pf	87½	--
American Wringer Co	7	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	34½	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	74½	--
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	38½	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	156½	--
Bendex Home Appliance	5½	16¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 15 pf	66¾	--
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	90½	--
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	37½
Brown Co	1.5	1.85
Brown Co pf	29½	32½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	36	42½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30½	33
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	28½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	25½
Draper Corporation	44¾	47½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	25½	28
Eastern Corporation	14½	16½
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19½
Eaglon Co	7½	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	23½	25½
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47½
Fruit of the Loom	25½	28
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16¾
General Machinery	20	22½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	28¾	41½
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94½	98½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32½	35½
Great Northern Paper Co	31	33
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	155½	--
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	--
Harrington & Richardson	2	2½
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	11½
Heywood Wakefield Co	15½	17½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	34½	36½
International Machine Tool	7½	8¼
Keith George E Co	49	90½
Kendall Company	7½	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	19½	21½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¼	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	102	--
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7½	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	37½	40½
Martin-Rockwell Corp	59½	62½
Merck & Co	42½	45½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111	115
Merrimack Manufacturing	36½	40
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58½	63½
Mathai & Thermit Corp	18½	21½
M Sera Falls Company	9½	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7½	8¼
Nashaweena Mills	153½	177¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64½	--
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30½	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68½	72½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25½	28½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¼
National Shirt Shops	11½	13¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58½	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44½	47½
Nicholson File Company	14½	16¾
Nonquitt Mills	29½	32
Ohio Finance	7½	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41	44
Parker Appliance	137½	155½
Plymouth Cordage Company	111½	118
Quincy Mkt Cold Ctge & W	62½	--
Quincy Bkt C S W $ of	85	--
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	3¾
Saco-Lowell Shops Inc	29¾	31¾
Saco-Lowell Shops Inc pf	79¾	--
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¼	--
Sanford Mills	34½	37½
Submarine Signal Co	24	26½
Tampax Inc	5	5¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15½	17
U S Envelope Company	60¼	64½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	57½	--
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100¼	--
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27	29½
Warner Swasey Co	8¼	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	28½	31½
Warren Bros Class C	12¼	13¾
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13¼

*Ex-Dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

		Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5 1958	104¾	
Cent Maine Power	3½ 1966	107¼	109
Florida Pub Ser	4 1955	102¼	103¼
Green Mtn Power	3¼ 1963	104¼	106¼
Narragansett El	3½ 1966	109¼	110¾
Savannah E & Pr	5 1955	108¼	
Springfield G & El	5 1957	105	
St Joseph RLH & P	4½ 1947	101½	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼ 1971	107¼	108¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98½	100¾
Birmingham Electric $ 7pf	107¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	89¾	93¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	108¼	112¼
Florida Power & Lt $7 pf	101½	104
General Water G & El $3 pf	42¼	44¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	--
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¼	106¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	--
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30½	32¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	62½	65¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¼	73¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	114¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¼	113¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	93¾	96¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101¾	106¼
Public Service Ind	17¾	19¼
Public Service Ind 8 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	108¼	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¼	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104½	110¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	--
Tampa Electric Co	22¼	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¼	110¼
Texas Power & Light 4 pf	103¼	107¼
Washington Rv & Elec units	14¾	15¾

*Ex-Dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19¼	21
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	--
Boscawen Gas & Light	6¾	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106¼	111¾
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	121
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	92½	--
Conn Light & Power	39¾	42¼
Eastern Utilities Assn	22½	24¼
Eastern Utilities Assn conv	1¾	2½
Fall River Gas Works	22½	--
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	39¾
Green Mountain Power pf	69¾	73¾
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13	14¾
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	--
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¾	79¼
Mass Power & Light	15¾	17
Mass Utilities Assn pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17¾	18¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¼	50¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	88¾	93¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	82¾	85¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21¾	24¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20¾	23¼
Newport Electric	21½	23½
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	19¼	20¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	--
Western Mass Companies	24¾	26¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	361	373
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45¾	47¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	97½	99½
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	97	100¼
Chase National (1.40)	35½	37¼
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	44¾	46¾
Commercial (8)	216	226
Continental Bk & Trust (80)	17½	18¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46¾	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (80)	1480	1520
Guaranty Trust (12)	306½	314½
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1450	--
Lawyers Trust (3)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¾	47¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	33½	34¾
New York Trust (3½)	87½	91¼
Public (1½)	34½	37
Title Guaranty & Trust	8½	8¾
United States (60a)	1200	1265

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	--
First National (2)	46¼	48¾
Merchants National (12)	315	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	--
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	22½	24¾
Pilgrim Trst (8)	187	--
Second National (4)	121	130
†State Street Trust (8)	257	--
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¾	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43⅞	46¾
Continental Illinois (4)	100½	104½
First National Chicago (10)	377	383
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32½	34¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53	57½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	78½	82
American Alliance (1a)	23	25
American Casualty Company	11¼	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newark (.5a)	15½	16¾
American Re-Insurance (1.25a)	56½	59½
American Reserve	16½	18
American Surety (2½)	61	63½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (3a)	83	88
Boston (16a)	580	605
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	36½	38¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	67	71
Fireman Fund ($2) (3)	89¾	93¾
Firemen's Newark (1.60)	13¾	14¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	28½	30¾
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31¾
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Homestead (.75g)	14½	16½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83½	86
Jersey City Insur N York (1½)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (1a)	8¼	10
Maryland Casualty	6	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70½	74
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.60)	6¾	8
Merchants Fire Assocltn (1½a)	47¼	50¾
National Fire (3)	59½	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¾
National Union (2a)	188	198
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½g)	28¼	30½
New Brunswick (1½g)	32¼	34¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	15¾
North River (1)	23¾	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	87½	91½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	36½	39¾
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075g)	5¾	7¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¼	25¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	200	211
Seaboard Surety (1g)	50¼	52¾
Security (1.40)	36¾	38¾
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	68¾	70½
Travelers (16)	487	508
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37¾	39¾
United States Fire (2)	49¼	52
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	35¼

a Also extra or extras. e Paid last year. g Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.26	3.57
Amerex Holding	23.375	25.25
American Business Shares	3.30	3.61
Axe Houghton Fund	13.17	14.16
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.64	104.83
Boston Fund	16.19	17.41
Broad Street Investing	27.60	29.19
Bullock Fund	14.37	15.74
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	28.28	30.41
Chemical Fund	9.66	10.45
Christiana Securities Co	2250.00	2375.00
Commodity Corp	9.10	--
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	38.00
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.15	21.84
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.99	12.88
Equitable Invest Corp	29.33	31.54
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.50	33.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.77	19.13
Fund Investors Inc	20.88	22.86
General Capital	31.41	33.73
General Investors Trust	5.18	5.58
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.68	21.19
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.82	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	13.61		S-1		25.73
B-2	28.18		S-2		14.04
B-3	19.13		S-3		10.35
B-4	9.68		S-4		4.45
K-1	17.38		K-2		19.77
†Loomis Sayles Mut fd	92.90				
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.70				
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80			
Mass Invest Tr	20.48	22.00			
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.06	10.82			
Mutual Invest	10.54	11.52			
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37			
New England Fund	12.04	12.98			
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.895	20.75			
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54			
Putnam Fund	13.37	14.27			
Quarterly Income Shares	4.05	4.55			
Railway & Light Sec	12.825	14.00			
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	--			
Reinh Invest Fund	7.49	--			
Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.21	91.01			
Spencer Trask Fund	13.76	14.64			
State Street Invest	78.80	84.48			
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.47	--			
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.79	.86			
Wellington Fund	16.00	17.59			

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.175	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.67	--
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.66	--
Diversified Tr C	3.60	--
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.10
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.65	4.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.43
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	--
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.40	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1943	2.07	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.45	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	--
Super of Am Tr AA	2.75	--
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	--
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	--

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.625	24.625

* Ex-dividend. ‡ Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2" less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	115½	120¼
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11½
Piper Aircraft	8¼	8¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
December wheat:					
Chicago	1.57¼	1.58	1.56⅞	1.58¼	
Minneapolis	1.49¼	1.49¾	1.48¼	1.47¾	
Kansas City	1.51⅜	1.50¾	1.51¼	1.50⅛	
May wheat:					
Chicago	1.56	1.54⅞	1.55⅝	1.54⅞	
Minneapolis	1.48⅛	1.47¼	1.48⅜	1.47¼	
Kansas City	1.50¼	1.49¼	1.50⅛	1.49¼	
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.53¼	1.52¼	1.52¾	1.52	
Minneapolis				1.47⅜	1.46⅝
December oats:					
Chicago	.77	.75¾	.76⅛	.76⅞	
Minneapolis	.72⅛	.71¾	.72⅛	.72¼	
Rye Chicago:					
December	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.12¾	1.13⅞	1.14⅛
May	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.13⅜	1.14⅛	1.14⅜
July	1.13⅛	1.13⅝	1.12½	1.13	1.13⅜
Barley Chicago:					
December	1.18	1.18	1.16¼	1.17¼	1.18
May	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.15	1.16⅜	1.16¾

Wool

Grease

Dec	....	....	....	97.0B	97.5
March	....	....	....	94.0B	94.0
May	....	....	....	89.0N	89.5
July	....	....	....	86.0B	86.5

Tops

Dec.				129.5B	129.5
March	131.9	131.9	131.9	131.5B	122
May	118.0	118.0	117.8	117.5B	118.0
July	112.5	112.5	112.0	112.0T	112.5

B—Bid. N—Nominal. T—Traded.

Cotton

December	20.08	20.08	20.04	20.07	20.09
March	19.90	19.90	19.86	19.87	19.92
May	19.71	19.71	19.67	19.68	19.74
July	19.55	19.56	19.50	19.50	19.58
October	19.46	19.46	19.37	19.39	19.47
Spot 20.88					

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, Nov., Dec., Jan., 6.63 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December	....	....	....	41.75n	41.75

Potatoes

November	3.12	3.13	3.12	3.10	
January	....	....	....	3.30n	3.25

n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Sound Postwar Program Held Imperative

With victory in sight, sound plans for the postwar era are imperative, declares the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly review, "because of the gigantic nature of the present conflict."

The review points out that the cost of the war may be about 10 times that of the first world war and the number of persons in the armed forces more than twice as great, while over one-half of the nation's output has been converted to war as compared to one quarter in the earlier conflict.

"When the war ends," the review continues, "our national debt may be in the neighborhood of 300 billion dollars, while the Federal budget will exceed 20 billion dollars. In the postwar period, taxes of all kinds—Federal, state and local—together with interest on the private debt will aggregate from 35 to 40 billion dollars.

Can't Afford Boondoggling

"In order to carry such a heavy load of fixed charges without undue strain, it will be necessary to maintain a national income of 125 to 150 billion dollars. In consequence, it is highly essential that from now on sound policies be adopted so that when the pent-up demand from the war has been fulfilled, the economy can operate on a self-sustaining basis.

"In other words, we have reached the stage where we cannot afford the luxury of experimenting with boondoggling on a national or international scale. These pump-priming projects at best provide merely a short-term stimulus, and in the long run they are a drain on our economy and a serious threat to business enterprises. We have already tried all of the panaceas on the books.

"Conditions now demand that we adopt measures that will keep the economy operating without artificial aid. For it should be obvious that any economic system dependent on artificial respiration and on crutches has not the flexibility and vitality to provide adequately for the American people, nor the stamina to escape the clutches of totalitarianism."

New Products Needed

Emphasizing the need for introducing new products immediately after the war ends in order to insure a high level of employment, the bank says "this task would be greatly facilitated if materials were made available for the necessary experimental work that needs to be done. The amount of material involved would be an insignificant proportion of the total, and it would seem that it could be spared for this important purpose.

"The prospects of providing a high level of employment in the postwar period are encouraging. The pent-up demand that has accumulated over the war period is the greatest in history. It is estimated that the savings accumulated during the war period may exceed 100 billion dollars, and this huge fund will serve not only as a cushion for a temporary unemployment period, but also as a means of financing a large volume of goods in the postwar period.

"While our productive capacity will be about 40 per cent above that of the prewar period, during the early stages of recovery there will be the threat that demand may exceed the supply of goods available, with a consequent upward pressure on prices. Hence, the necessity of making materials and manpower available as early as possible in order that industry may turn out goods."

Governors Initiate Oil Price Rise Drive

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Governors of three of the nation's largest oil producing states have initiated an association which would include the 48 governors as members and be dedicated to a fight for an increase in the price of crude oil.

Announcement of the move was made by Gov. John J. Dempsey of New Mexico at the governors' luncheon which closed the 14th annual convention of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Gov. Coke Stevenson of Texas and Gov. Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas who is chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, were present and agreed to Governor Dempsey's suggestion.

"Oil men must remember there are more non-oil producing states than there are oil producing states. These non-oil producing states are interested in one thing—to get sufficient gasoline and fuel for their people. It is the duty of the oil men to let these states know that under the present program they are going to get less gasoline—not more. Tell them that because of low price of crude oil, independents can't afford to go out and hunt for more oil," Governor Dempsey said in an address.

"When they find out the only way they will get more gasoline is through a higher crude oil price, you will get the price raise.

Wisconsin's Potato Crop Largest in Seven Years

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Wisconsin's largest potato crop in seven years, probably exceeding 17,000,000 bushels, is moving to market, according to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Carlot shipments by the middle of October nearly equal the total shipments for the entire year of 1942. Acreage was increased 27 per cent over 1942.

Microscopic Accuracy Essential To High-Test Airplane Gadgets

(Last of three articles on modern aircraft instruments and their manufacture.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles told how ingenious are the devices used in modern aircraft instruments, illustrated by the gyro flux gate compass and by such instruments as the airspeed indicator, the altimeter, and the rate of climb indicator, which use diaphragms operating on barometric air pressure.

A major instrument is the "Turn and Bank Indicator." The Turn Indicator is the complicated part of the assembly and tells the speed of the turns. The works of it is a little gyroscope. When the plane turns, the gyroscope doesn't. It rolls, trying to keep on spinning in the same relation to the earth. The extent of the gyro's roll is therefore the extent and speed of the plane's turn. By the usual link system therefore the gyro's roll is transmitted to the arrow on the dial.

The Bank Indicator, built in with the Turn Indicator, tells whether the plane is tilted properly for the turn, as a bicycle must be tilted for a turn. It is merely a little "inclinometer" ball in a curved glass tube of liquid (to damp its movments). On level flights gravity holds the ball in the center. On a proper left turn, gravity of course tends to roll the ball to the right, but the tilt of the ship rolls it back to center. If it doesn't, the ship will skid. But conversely if the ship is tilted too much the ball will move toward the turn and the ship will side-slip. The ball tells all.

Reports Gravity's Pull

The "Accelerometer" reports the weight of the ship, or gravity's pull on it, and its needle normally points to one o'clock, meaning one gravity or "one Gee." When the ship rises fast, its accelerometer weight increases; when it dives, this weight decreases to "negative load" but when it pulls out of the dive the number of "gee's" runs up as the pilot feels his weight like lead. The accelerometer is a load meter. If the load is too heavy the wings come off; if the "negative-load" is too much in a large plane, the crew and passengers hit the ceiling.

A "Tachometer" for each engine tells its RPM (revolutions per minute). If it didn't, the pilot wouldn't know if an engine were racing and due to burn out, or had stopped and left the load on the other engines, or were turning at a rate out of proportion to the ship's speed, indicating trouble somewhere.

The tachometer runs on a gadget using centrifugal force. A flexible shaft from the engine brings its rate of rotation into the tachometer. It whirls an assembly of three weights like the governor on an auto, a road-roller, or a phonograph. When it whirls them faster, they circle wider. When they circle wider, they pull up a collar. The collar then pushes up a plunger; the plunger pushes a ball; the ball pushes a jewel; the jewel moves a pushrod, which pushes an arm, which rotates a rockershaft, which engages a lever, which moves a sector, which gears with a pinion, which turns a handstaff, which moves a pointer on the dial—and this gives the RPM reading.

The "flowmeter" tells the pilot how much gas he is using. If it is more than indicated for the speed, he must be using too rich a mixture; and the main purpose of the flowmeter therefore is to help the pilot save fuel. The gas flows against a vane on a spring. The faster it flows the further it pushes the vane. The vane swings a magnet. Spring, vane, and magnet are sealed; but the magnet moves another magnet outside the seal and so transmits the signal, via electric link, to the dial board, without risk of the gasoline escaping.

Other Instruments

This is only a tithe of the Instruments. A "manifold pressure gauge" tells the pilot whether on the one hand he may be in danger of conking his engine by not giving it enough pressure, or whether on the other hand he may be overboosting it with too much supercharging. The gauge works on a diaphragm.

Then there are "pressure-warning units" which turn on lights to warn a busy pilot of dangerous drops in the pressure of fuel or of oil. There are also the previously mentioned suction gauges which show the pilot variations in the suction being developed by the vacuum pumps or venturi tubes for the operations of the gyroscopes in the compass and in the turn-and-bank indicator. There is also the important "drift meter" showing wind effect on the intended course, and the airplane sextant.

Essential to all these instruments are the "linkage" units, already indicated in the above description of the tachometer, by which the indications from diaphragm, gyroscope, centrifugal weight, or other device, are converted into visible pointer movements on the dial in front of the pilot.

These linkages must be tiny, yet extremely sensitive—and extremely reliable. So they must be "finer-than-fine-watches," to use the phrase of the Bendix people who make them.

As an instance, the entire movement of a typical diaphragm is not over one eighth inch. Of most it is much less. Yet the linkage must translate this tiny movement into as many as thirty turns of the dial hand—and do it inside an assembly case no bigger than Goliath's fist. The multiplications of the diaphram's movement are as much, in some cases, as 1500 times.

For this reason the work must be given microscopic care. A single spindle, less than an inch long, must be refined to six different diameters along its length, have a taper at both the end diameters of no more and no less than three one-hundredths of an inch, carry a spindle of gears, and have a bearing surface which can be properly burnished and then inspected only under a 10-power microscope.

A typical linkage has an arm sticking straight out from the center of the diaphragm. The sequence of movements from this arm would embarrass Rube Goldberg. The diaphragm pushes the arm. The jointed arm pushes a rocking shaft. The shaft rocks a sector with gears on its outer arc. These gears turn a little gear; the little gear turns a shaft, which turns the hand the pilot sees on the dial.

Makers' Exhibit

Everything is done to get all this into the smallest space. The proudest exhibit of the makers is a table of past and present models, showing, from big to small, how the same results have been achieved in successigvely smaller models.

Needless to say, the work is fine. Jewels, both natural and synthetic, are used on many bearings. Many of the scores of parts can be assembled only under the microscope. Whole batteries and rows of these microscopes, under the gaze of uniformed Philadelphia belles, are to be seen in the factory.

The instruments must be assembled in air-conditioned, lint and dust-free rooms under tolerances so close that a pin-point of perspiration would spoil their accuracy. There are no piece-rates for such work. Accuracy and patience are the essentials, not speed. Fifteen per cent of the workers on such assemblies do nothing but test. An average-type instrument that takes an hour to build takes another hour to test.

Yet Bendix people are set to turn out 21 such instruments for each of 100,000 aircraft a year.

Court Sees Little Hope of Recouping Seaboard Stock Loss

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29 (AP)—A spokesman for the common stockholders of the Seaboard Airline Railway appealed to federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut at a reorganization plan hearing yesterday for "a chance to recoup" some of their estimated loss of $156,000,000.

W. D. Wessinger, who came to Baltimore from North Carolina for the hearing on a reorganization proposal submitted by Special Master Tazewell Taylor, said the common stock had a value of $156,000,000 during the Florida land boom.

He called attention to the fact that the proposed reorganization makes no provision for participation by either the common or preferred stockholders. Mr. Wessinger said he owned 4,000 shares of stock in the company, which has been in receivership for nearly 13 years.

The North Carolinian testified that during the Florida land boom the common stock sold at $60 and higher per share.

Judge Chesnut gave scant encouragement for common stockholders, however, saying: "I am sure the court is very sympathetic with people who have lost money in enterprises, usually through no fault of their own. However, the problem here is to deal with actuality under rules of law laid down by the Supreme Court.

"There is no value in this stock. In the reorganization, securities of value cannot be given for stock of no value. The court would be glad to hear any evidence that the company is not insolvent, but the special master has found that the company is insolvent and that the stock has no value."

An attorney for the trustee of the Georgia & Alabama Railroad funds said his plan favored placing the reorganization in bankruptcy court on the ground that a higher capitalization probably would result.

Under Mr. Taylor's plan, the cap

Argentine Link With Arrests In Uruguay Held Unfortunate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Arrests here of several persons engaged in anti-United Nations propaganda, printed in and imported from Buenos Aires, are held seriously to have prejudiced the Argentine reply to the British admonition on its neutrality-policy.

The Argentine reply, published the same day as the Montevideo arrests, had insisted that there had been no recent case of Axis agents conspiring against the Allies on Argentine soil. Nonetheless, here in Montevideo, the Anti-National Activities Committee and National Defense Judge Julio Cesar De Gregorio deliberately named the sources of this pro-Nazi propaganda, including Horacio Lagos, publisher of the pro-Nazi journal Alerta America in Buenos Aires.

As was to be expected, the Argentine censors immediately suppressed reports of these developments publication of which would have coincided with the Ramirez Government's reply to the British Government's statement denying any political implication in the meat and egg contracts concluded with Buenos Aires by London [acting in behalf of the United Nations] and deprecating publicly, for the second time, Argentina's neutrality.

The Buenos Aires reply was considered significant. The Government refused to take umbrage at the very unspoken British Foreign Office statement. In some quarters it was interpreted as "contrite," even as "ingratiating."

In Buenos Aires, where comment was ventured, because the state of siege regulations forbid editorial discussion of international policy, it was claimed that the "air" had been "cleared." This reading of the situation might be accepted if these had been mutual outspokenness. However, the Buenos Aires Herald, a local community daily, insisted:

"Friendship that is solid and sound can stand frank criticism, and we claim that the quiet and sincere reply of the Argentine Government to the criticism of the Foreign Office in London has proved that the relations between Britain and Argentina are built on really strong foundations. The two governments having expressed their opinions in clear and unmistakable language, the air has been cleared."

The Argentine official statement considers there was no necessity to deny any political implication of the meat and egg agreements because these were obviously of "purely commercial character" and "have no bearing on the international policies of either party which are reserved for the free determination of each country." It goes on to say:

"The Argentine Government fully shares in the wish expressed by His Majesty's Government for the continuance of the long-established friendship and commercial interchange existing between the two countries. And, in this order of ideas, it is to be lamented that it is still considered possible that the security and interests of the United Nations may be conspired against from our territory. The Foreign Ministry and other departments of the Argentine Government have always given their most careful attention to such claims as have been made and taken all the necessary measures to investigate their veracity and punish any act found susceptible to prejudice the relations between this republic and those nations.

"It can be affirmed that, as a result of these severe measures, not one known incident of this nature has occurred lately and that if despite the measures taken such an incident should occur punishment would be swift and inexorable.

"It is equally to be lamented that versions have been published on events affecting British interests in Argentina. If these have been the consequence, direct or indirect, of certain measures of public order and of general character, then the Argentine Government is in the position to assure that the proceedings taken will be brief and concluded shortly, and that in no case or in any manner will harm, in the most minimum, result to the interests of Great Britain or of any other country that has capital of any nature invested in Argentina. In this respect it is only just to declare that no British citizen has ceased to merit the cordial treatment that they have known how to deserve in Argentina, this being not only the opinion of the Government but is also fully shared in all social circles of the country.

"The Argentine Government reaffirms its unbreakable decision to tighten more and more its relationships with Great Britain within its traditional characteristics, which have always been an example of honorable harmony and co-operation between two free people who mutually respect each other."

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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SALES REPRESENTATIVE—Pay-roll systems; time-saving office devices; commissions; drawing. Write Box M-33, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, Mass. For appointment write Clerk, 143 Youle St.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 54 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7000.

CHINA, GLASS and SILVER

Rare or grape carved furniture; mill street, M. WEBBER, 415 Boylston, Boston, Kes. 0005.

Old Hendersonville Steuben bellows 1880 Hand-carved arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box B-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'41 PACKARD, 6 cylinder, 5 pass. sedan, like new; small mileage, radio and heater; a good buy. $1,295. Hoover Motors Inc., Park Sq., Boston. Hub. 7100.

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7322.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITY for couple to buy Delicatessen and Grocery business established 10 years. Bronx, N. Y. C. Write Box P-17, Suite 1506, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1149 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6262.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable. Ken. 6048. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 7016 BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3021. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

PIANO—HARMONY
Jean Patterson, B. S. Juilliard Graduate
501 West 110th Street, Mo 2-4386, N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST wishes position in church in Greater New York; F. A. G. O. certificate; excellent references; large repertoire; available Nov. 1. Write Box C-18, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 36 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO 4630

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE TEACHER, beginners, advanced pupils accepted, thorough training, church, radio, concert, opera. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 West 88th, N. Y. C. TR 7-6149.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6778

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
WANLEY COMPANY, Porge Village, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	26c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Nice room, small homelike apartment for business woman; congenial surroundings near all subways. Phone Nevins 8-7482

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished room for bus. man; near subway; privilege of family; 2 adults. Call eves, Havemeyer 3-5120

N. Y., FLUSHING (L. I.)—Comfortable furnished rm., semi-priv. bath, for business gentleman; priv. house. 43-04 149th St. Ph. FI. 9-1762

N. Y. C., 10th (3025 Broadway) (SF)—Attractive outside, sunny, single studio type, running water; references. EN. 2-9461.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C.—Cheerful room, semi-private bath, good meals; suitable elderly. BURGESS, 611 W. 158th St. WA. 8-8163.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4881, Brookline, Mass.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

CLERICAL WORKERS

Up to 30 years of age for general office work; several good positions available with chance for advancement; good starting salary—experience not essential. Apply in person or write NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. LTD., 120 William St., N. Y. C. 9th Floor.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOY WANTED
—To—
LEARN WOOL BUSINESS
Starting in office
MR. ROGERS
274 Summer St., Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Woman for general housework and cooking; two adults; small home; perm. position. L. G. L., 5 Van Rensselaer Blvd.

BOOKKEEPER—Small sales office, pleasant; future; state qualifications fully; salary. Write Box 34-M, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Comptometer Operator
Elliott Fisher Bookkeeper
Apply Personnel Dept.
E. T. SLATTERY
154 Tremont Street, Boston

E. T. SLATTERY
Requires saleslady for cosmetics in Wellesley store.
Apply Personnel Office
154 Tremont St., Boston
or Wellesley Store

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Beginner acceptable; state salary; full qualifications; pleasant opportunity. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ORGANIST and wife want cheerful working housekeeper; detached 3-family house, N. Y. C.; comfortable room, radio, nest bath; ample free time; friendly home atmosphere; references; attractive for out-of-town person. Write Box M-32, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED by public accountant, stenographer —excellent typist, some experience in bookkeeping helpful; compensation commensurate with experience; give full details. Box B-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—2 adults; suburb northern N. J.; large, pleasant room and bath; references exchanged; give full details. Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Working housekeeper in family of 3 adults. Tel. Saturday or Sunday Braintree 0170 (Mass.).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 501 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED WOMAN, Protestant, desires cleaning, daily, no laundry, no Sundays. Write J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse, companion; long experience; references exchanged. H. PUTNEY, 91 Prospect St., Manchester, N. H.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 304 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC. 5 Bromfield St. LIB 3813

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Rented Bought, Sold Exchanged
Typewriter Little Building Boston. HUB 3564

REAL ESTATE

ARIZONA—40 acres in the Yuma Valley, $2,000 on highway; house; electricity; owner, 1765 California St., Berkeley 3, Calif.

FORTY-ACRE farm with modern 8-room house, electric lights, hot-water heat, shed, stable, cow barn, hay barn, 2 cottages. 1 mile from Suncook, New Hampshire; more or less land can be purchased as desired. MR. HALL E. BAILEY, Suncook, N. H.

LEXINGTON BARGAIN
Custom built on high, sightly location, yet convenient to transportation and stores. 9-room brick colonial; 3 baths; 3 fireplaces, hot-water heat with oil; garage; many interesting features. $15,000 to settle estate. OWNER, Lexington 1670 or Bigelow 9170 (Mass.).

NEAR SWARTHMORE, PENNA.—3-story, stone, slate-roof mansion house; log-burning fireplaces on all floors; beamed ceiling first floor; 5 acres wooded and landscaped gardens; high elevation; also meadow with small stream and lake; secluded and private, yet close to train and trolley; a place where love abides; priced for quick sale. 427 500 SMUCK, opposite Springfield station, Springfield, Delaware Co., Penna. Call Swarthmore 0441

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
620 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

FOR SALE OR RENT

MODERN house 6 rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch; oil heat; handy to transportation; owner on property Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1304 Walnut Street, Newton Highlands.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DO YOU KNOW of anyone leaving a home in Belmont, Mass., for Florida or California who would let us take good care of it and pay rent besides? We have had this responsibility in a fine home where we are now. Ask the owner, Belmont 0643-R

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—Lower furnished 4 room apartment; heated; middleaged couple preferred. Tel. Lasell 0042, evenings.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.—2 and 3 room furnished apartments; all conveniences. Phone Rook. 0414.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON, 36 Clearway, S. 3—Widow desires to share lovely apartment; room with 2 comfortable beds, suitable for couple or 2 girls.

APARTMENTS WANTED

5-ROOM apartment, Boston or vicinity; furnished or unfurnished; available immediately. Tel. Hollston 313.

MASSACHUSETTS — BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hauer's CLEANING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2134

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

NO RUBBING WAX

Now Only . . .
39c pt.
Gallon $2.25
½ Gal. 1.19
Quart .69
in glass can.
No Rubbing—merely apply and let dry to a long lasting lustre.
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4290 WASHINGTON ST., ROSLINDALE
2033 CENTRE ST., WEST ROXBURY

Satisfaction Guaranteed"at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0060
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Headquarters for Famous Brands
For Men: ARROW Shirts, Ties, Hankies. INTERWOVEN Socks, McGREGOR Sportswear, HICKOK Braces and Belts, BOTANY Ties, JOCKEY Underwear, WELDON Pajamas. For Women: WOMEND Hosiery, KAYSER Gloves, SEAMPROOF Slips, HELEN HARPER Sweaters, JOAN MILLER Junior Dresses, McKITTRICK Classics, BESTFORM Foundations.
Decelle
1884 CENTRE STREET, WEST ROXBURY

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1021. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early This Year . . . avoid that last minute rush!
Fraser's

Still The Best Place To Buy Fine Furniture
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton 23, Mass.

Storey & Co
NEW HANDBAGS
ARRIVING DAILY
LEATHERS—CORDÉS—FABRICS
Smartly Styled—Attractively Priced
128 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.

MAHOGANY of QUALITY
in
BEDROOM, DINING ROOM and OCCASIONAL PIECES
Closed Tuesday Afternoons until further notice
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Brockton 48, Mass.

DURAND'S
HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES and CANDIES
12 Main St., Brockton 9, Mass.

•FARR'S•
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton 43, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
907 Harvard Stree. ASP. 8080
Member F. T. D.

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOP

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St., Bos. 2092
Hosiery and Scarves at 435 Center Street Newton—LAS. 0084

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chocolate Tootsie V M fortifier makes milk taste like Tootsie V M. Pound jar, 40c.

SAGE'S
TRO 2211 BEL 4500
Our prices are always low as we can make them and continue in business.

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
8 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

MASSACHUSETTS — DEDHAM

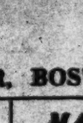
MILL NO. 2
BUSSEY STREET
EAST DEDHAM Tel. Ded. 0550

NEW WOOLENS
Remnants of Cretonnes, Sateens, and Slip Cover Fabrics at Mill Prices
Store Hours — 9 to 5 Daily
9 to 12 — Saturday

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
FALL RIVER'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Established 1867

FITCHBURG


Lesure the Florist
5 Putnam Street Tel. 348

NEW WINTER line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, *Suits and Dresses.*
We appreciate your patronage.
BARNEY ROSEN
701 Main Street Buy War Bonds

F. H. Lane Company
Ample stock of every type of comfort giving garments for both men and boys.
All at usual reasonable prices.
530 Main Street BUY WAR BONDS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1943
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

To avoid last minute rush Call for your FUR COAT from our Cold Storage Now!
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 963-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your dream of a slip! It's our All Arounder Model, beguilingly bedecked with embroidered roses and appliqued with hearts. Its bias top won't bind, straight cut skirt won't expose your knees. With darted bodice, diamond shaped midriff to achieve flawless fit. About $3.00.
PHILBROOK-MacKENNEY SHOP, Inc.

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

CRAFT CLEANSERS
"Where Cleansing Is an Art"
It is your duty to conserve strategic material. Return your wire hangers so they may do another job.
A 10c War Stamp for every 10 wire hangers you bring us.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0030
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

BATEMAN'S
All Ready for Christmas
Sounds far ahead—but it is less than two months.
COME IN SOON!
New England Calendars
$1.00
Supply limited
The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1789 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1480-J

Eve Carver Dresses 8.95
Sizes 12 to 42
100% Virgin Wool Sweaters 4.95
Coat Sweaters 5.95
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1820 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

MASSACHUSETTS — LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2000, Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Best Clothes in Lowell
TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.
64 Years at Your Service

Pollards
A POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell Born — Lowell Owned — Lowell Managed
Our New Record Dept. Palmer St.
All the Finest Records — Instrumental, Vocal and Popular. Also Music Appreciation Records.

Buy your Fur Coat on our Divided Payment Plan—to keep up your War Bonds
Cherry and Webb's
"Furriers for over 50 years"
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

Something New for Your Home
Select from a wide array of beautiful pieces
Hill-Welch Co.
Willow Street

WANTED . . .
USED BUT SERVICEABLE TRICYCLES . . . DOLL CARRIAGES . . . WAGONS.
Bring these "Attic Warmers" to our Trading Post and turn them into cash.
(SINCE 1833)
HUTCHINSON'S

Trapunto Stitched Cello Rayon Satin
COMFORTABLES
EXTRA LARGE—80x86 INCHES
Guaranteed soft, fluffy, new white wool filling. Elaborately hand guided stitching. Soft supple rayon satin. Rose, blue and dubonnet.
$19.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3137

The Treasure House of Gifts
Fine Jewelry makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
Complete Children's Outfitters Specialising in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

New Fall Styles in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney Shirts also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear
Handkerchiefs
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1630

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7790. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY WAR BONDS FIRST
Then Buy Your
Winter Coat
at
Gordon's
133 Pleasant Street, Malden Malden 2002

VICTORY VALUES
dedicated to keeping your
Cost-of-Living Down
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1886
9 Pleasant Street Malden 2040

MASSACHUSETTS — MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 0384. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHIPMAN
WINDOW SHADE & SCREEN CO.
WASHABLE WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
BLACKOUT SHADES
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
668 MAIN STREET MEL. 2067

Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
For Their Sakes
"Back the Attack—Buy War Bonds"
Tel. 2612-J 317 Main Street

MEAT STRETCHERS
Rice—Noodles—Eggs
Macaroni—Cereals
Spaghetti
ANDREWS' MARKET
319 MAIN STREET

Ice Cream
Candy
Hopkins
Buy War Bonds First

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3731

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. L. McCAMMON
SHOES
Las. 1411 283 Washington St.

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

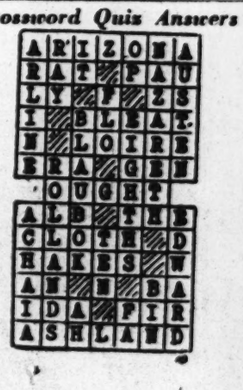
QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 0712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WESTLAND'S
Hancock Street

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 BEVERS ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm —16mm, Silent—16mm, Sound

Crossword Quiz Answers



MASSACHUSETTS — QUINCY (Continued)

PHONE PRESIDENT 5000 TODAY
OLD COLONY
DUSTPROOFED 'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS STOKERS OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
20 Western Avenue, Wollaston Prov. 0884

Ready with a full line of
• Mackinaws
• Sheep-lined Coats
• Warm Reefers
for the War Worker
REMICK'S WORK STORE

SOMERVILLE

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.
Telephone orders given special care.
326 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 1309

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2810

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1812, 8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unusual Hand-Colored Religious Cards
Appropriate for All Occasions
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 HARRISON AVENUE

ORDER PERSONAL
Christmas Cards
EARLY
Wells & Wells
240 WORTHINGTON ST.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
STETSON HATS
$5 $7.50 $10
a good place to buy good clothes
420 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WEYMOUTH

SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
814 Broad Street, East Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 2424
Reliable Service
Prompt Delivery

WINTHROP

REXALL ONE-CENT SALE
Great Semi-Annual Event
Prices on many indispensable products slashed in halves!
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
November 4, 5, 6
B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
66 Woodside Ave. Ocean 2200

WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your 1944 Automobile Insurance
44 Front Street Dial 5-4541

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COATS-TINKER, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3 Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

DRESSMAKING

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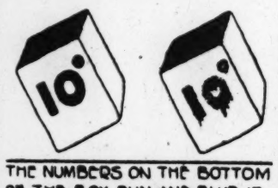
"Come In!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Package Can Show Whether Frozen Food Has Melted During Storage?

The instructions that come with frozen foods warn against attempts to re-freeze the produce after it once has thawed out. This is because such thawing and freezing would cause the food to deteriorate sharply in quality.



THE NUMBERS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX RUN AND BLUR IF THE ICE MELTS DURING STORAGE

An ingenious means has been discovered by which the customer who buys packaged frozen food can be certain that the contents have not been allowed to thaw during storage.

A figure is painted on the bottom of the food container which indicates the temperature at which the food should be stored. A special marking liquid is used to form these figures frozen in a sheet of ice which, in turn, is frozen onto the bottom of the container.

If the temperature rises high enough to cause the ice to melt, the marking liquid runs, causing the figure to blur. So long as the figure remains clear and retains its sharp outlines, the customer is assured that the frozen food in the container so marked has been kept frozen at all times.

How Dry Ice Is Used By Oil Well Drillers?

Dry ice (solid carbon dioxide, with a temperature of 109 degrees F. below zero) differs from water ice in that it changes directly from a solid to a gas. If the changes take place in a confined space, high pressures result.

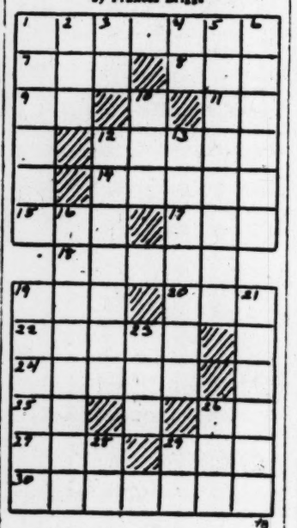
Well drillers sometimes drop a chunk of dry ice into a well and then seal the well. The pressure of the gas formed blows the well clean when the restraining cap is removed.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Australian Miners

Australian coal miners have voluntarily given up their customary 14-day Christmas vacation as a contribution to the war effort.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What State of U. S. would you visit to see the Grand Canyon?
7—What was one of the Pied Piper's following?
8—What is a city of southwestern France?
9—What suffix forms adverbs from adjectives?
11—Zoological Society (abbr.).
12—If someone sent you a Dishley, would you expect it to neigh, bleat, or quack?
14—Many cities have been constructed along course of what French river?
16—Epoch.
17—What Bible book would tell you about Methuselah (abbr.)?
18—To require.
19—What is a clerical vestment of white linen?
20—Definite article is what?
22—What might be purchased by the bolt?
24—Fishes for bake.
25—Indefinite article is what?
26—What is the symbol for barium?
27—Knox was said to have been educated on what mountain?
29—What kind of tree is subject of a fairy tale by Hans Christian Anderson?
30—What city of Kentucky was named in honor of home of Henry Clay?

Down

1—Who is heroine of Balfe's opera, "Bohemian Girl"?
2—What is a branch or flower stalk of an animal?
3—Neuter pronoun.
4—Open (abbr.).
5—Where would a Nazarene dwell?
6—Who was author of the novel "Persuasion"?
10—What is a diminutive of Florence?
13—What is name of an antelope of South Africa now extinct?
15—What would contain four what?
16—What French author was born in 1830 (pseu.)?
21—Sebastian were natives of what place?
23—The "o" in Robert E. Lee's name stood for what?
25—A demarcation.
28—What is a box, frame, or crib used for storage?
29—Exclamation.
30—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"For years it's been my ambition to hang up the telephone receiver before a certain friend does," confides Mrs. A. W. Van de M., Berkeley, Calif. "So far I haven't had the chance to say the first 'good-by'—can't even remember saying it without being interrupted with that final cold 'click.'"

* * *

There's nothing secret about my ambition says Mrs. E. M. P., of Ballston, N. Y. She writes: "For as long as I can remember Fred Astaire, I have cherished a not necessarily secret desire to be his partner—dance partner of course—for just one evening, with a really super dance orchestra standing by. I'm not particular whether there is an audience or not. Although I think my four children would get a kick out of the performance. I guess my husband would, too!"

* * *

Victory gardener and amateur naturalist, M. R. D., of Pasadena, Calif., shares a few clever ideas that would solve a few culinary problems: My Secret Ambition for next summer is to grow radishes with miniature salt shaker in the stem, corn with automatic zipper to shed its silk easily, and potatoes with spectacles for their eyes so they can see the potato bugs coming and chase them away. Periscopes would be better!

Daily Anecdote

Valuable Autograph

Horace Greeley, the famous editor, once received a letter from a demanding young man, which read:

"Among your literary treasures you have doubtless preserved several autographs of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar Allan Poe. If so, and you can spare one, please send it to me."

Greeley promptly replied:

Dear Sir:—Among my literary treasures there happens to be exactly one autograph of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar Allan Poe. It is a note in hand for $50.75, including protest, and you may have it for half that amount.

Yours respectfully,
Horace Greeley

He did not sell the autograph.

Pick and Pay

"White market" is the name the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Farmers Club gave to a trial system of bringing city pickers and surplus truck farm products together.

A group of 25 co-operating farmers opened their fields to their city neighbors on a pick-and-pay basis, at prices about 50 per cent below the local retail market. One farmer sold off an acre of snap beans at 50c a half bushel; tomatoes went at 50c and 75c a half bushel.

It was estimated $10,000 was paid for vegetables that otherwise might have been wasted because it would have been either impossible or unprofitable for farmers to harvest them.—Business Week.

Appreciated Gesture

Reading, Mass.

It happened on a train leaving Boston's North Station.

The conductor, collecting tickets, was halted by a friendly greeting from a sailor who handed over the money for his fare. The conductor hesitated, looked intently at the boy, and gradually broke into a grin as he said: "I didn't recognize you, Bob. Take your money—I always pay the fare of boys from my home town who are in the service."

Without further comment the genial conductor carefully transferred the correct amount from his personal funds to a pocket set aside for fares and continued his ticket collecting.

Refugee Colony

A Jewish refugee agricultural colony of 150 persons in Bolivia has completed successfully its third year; each family was assigned 23 acres of land with a dwelling house, chickens and ducks.

Associated Press

Three Short of a Dozen

The photographer's information didn't reveal just how long it took to pose this frisky litter of nine Scotch terriers, nor the type of bait used to focus their attention on the camera. The pups are owned by Elmer Danch of South Bend, Ind.

NEWS ITEM — IT IS REPORTED THAT PAINT IS NOW BEING MADE FROM MILK.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Keeping the Boys Out of Mischief!* By LE PELLEY

JUST TO BE SURE THOSE CHILDREN DON'T GET INTO MISCHIEF ON THEIR WAY TO THE PARTY, WHY DON'T YOU GO ROUND THEM UP — !
GOOD IDEA
AH . I CAN REMEMBER HOW WE USED TO TAKE A BUGGY APART AND PUT IT ON A ROOF.... HA HA!
HMM... OLD MR. WICKLE HAS A HORSE AND BUGGY... BUT OF COURSE...
I SHOULDN'T EVEN THINK OF IT — BUT HE DOES THINK HE'S SO SMART GETTING AROUND THE GAS RATION — AND THERE'S A LADDER OVER THERE WILL WOW...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's What I'd Like to Know* By RODGERS

Was I glad the Boss and Joan were on hand to straighten things out!
"That kitten belongs to me!" the little girl said-
"Oh no! Buzzy is mine!" Joan replied-
And — to add to the confusion the man from the Pet Shop came to the door. "What's all this rumpus about?" he demanded —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Nervous Drakes* By THE HAGERS

I kept myself well out of sight, To see who claimed the dynamite.
At 2:00 A.M. a drake drew near. He stepped inside; I thought him queer.
I watched him pacing up and down, Glance at his watch, look up and frown.
At dawn, he started off. Was he The saboteur? Well, we shall see!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bear in Striped Trousers

It's not so far to Moscow, after all. That is one of the discoveries of the American statesmen who decided to make the trip even before they could get any definite information about the political mileage. In other words, the three-power conference is progressing better than anyone expected it to. And by anyone we mean not simply the professional pessimists, nor the uneasy public, but also the diplomatists.

Reports reaching Washington indicate that what might have been a Russian monologue—or even a feat of political ventriloquy with Uncle Joe at the controls—has turned out to be a real conference. The pleasure felt in some diplomatic circles over these dispatches shows what an enigmatical enigma the enigmatical Russians have been—or should we say seemed? Their allies could not tell whether the bear that walked like a man would talk like a gentleman. Evidently he is conversing like a statesman, and everybody at the party feels he can understand the language.

This is good news in free-world capitals, if only because it is bad news in Berlin. But it is good for better reasons. For example, if there was ever any reason for fears that Russia might conclude a separate peace, that reason is now seen as belonging to the past. Russian collaboration is felt to be assured not only for the war but for the peace, and apparently not all the terms of that collaboration are to be worked out in the Russian alphabet.

Such feelings in high circles naturally can be watered a bit without making them unpalatable. It may as well be noted that they provide a commentary on the doubts with which American leaders undertook their mission to Moscow, as well as a measure of the successes now promised there. It should be added that Russia's willingness to listen as well as talk does not mean that Russian "realism," dictated as the Russians feel by on-the-spot considerations, is going to melt away under the wandering zephyrs of a far country's idealism.

Possibly the Russians can be talked to about Polish borders, though probably not beyond details that some citizens of free countries will consider relatively unimportant. Doubtless Russia can agree that there is room in Europe for non-Russian influences. But the Baltic States question probably is not being discussed and may never be, except as Russia may wish to emphasize the fact that these States had been "voted into" the Soviet Union before Russia signed the Atlantic Charter and so do not constitute a contradiction of the terms to which Russia adhered. And Russia can point out that in the Balkans its support of the Partisans may be more useful for postwar reconstruction of the Yugoslav State than support of the Mihailovic forces.

It is not to be thought that Russia has forgotten the second front, or is unconscious of the important implications of the fact that its conference with two of the world's greatest Powers is being held at its own convenience in its own capital.

The bear looks pretty big these days, even in a cutaway coat. But in any case the meeting in Moscow has turned out to be a conference, and not something less pleasant. Where there's a conference there's hope, and in this case Washington feels a considerable amount of it.

The Comma Situation

The comma, as everyone knows, is a small, curlicuish, dot and tail, frequently employed, altogether helpful, but, we begin to feel, somewhat overused, although not, as one might think, impossibly abused, mark of punctuation.

The comma, after all, is common, but that, in itself, is not, per se, anything against it. Many of the common, everyday, frequent helps are sturdy, fundamental, weight-bearing stones of constructive, helpful, forward-looking living.

One, however, is, periodically, reminded that some writers, not all, but some, use the comma without restraint. A little comma sense (pardon!) in writing is helpful. Too many commas are like too much salt in chowder—the excess camouflages the true flavor.

Why is it, almost everywhere you go, you are driven several miles out of your way by a taxicab driver who is a stranger in town? How about an exchange for getting taxi men back to their home towns?

Note to Veteran Subscriber: No, you are wrong. The proposed constitutional amendment would limit a President to six years, not six terms.

Kidnaping Hitler

No more diverting—and probably worthless—tale has come from Berlin recently than that about King Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio conspiring to kidnap Hitler. The idea that the Führer should be lured into Italy for a conference with Mussolini so that both could be seized and turned over to the Allies makes a distinct appeal. It would have been a dramatic stroke beyond anything in history—or Italian opera.

That any such plot existed is highly doubtful. That it could have succeeded is more so. The Badoglio regime did not show itself well prepared to control when it overthrew Mussolini. It was not able even to turn over Il Duce and was itself forced to flee. The Germans held virtual control of Italy and certainly would have guarded Hitler carefully—unless the German Army chiefs wished to be rid of him. But for that purpose they would be more likely to think of an "accident" such as has removed several high officers. Or they would try to "sell" Hitler to the Allies themselves in a bargain for peace.

Berlin is bearing down on the "treachery" of Marshal Badoglio and the House of Savoy. Dr. Goebbels is now claiming Italy's "betrayal" was responsible for the German retreat in Russia. This is typical of the Nazi technique. It tries to divert attention from its own failures both in Russia and Italy—to say nothing of Allied successes—by turning the vials of popular resentment on some scapegoat. Berlin is so utterly unreliable that we cannot take the Goebbels story even as proof of how much the "Third Front" has helped Russia. Indeed, wise folk listen to Berlin, if at all, not for information, but for diversion.

A Test of Democracy

The Aurelio case has once more drawn national attention to the remarkable workings of Tammany "democracy" in America's greatest city. Disbarment proceedings have been concluded against Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, but action which would take his name off the ballot as the official nominee of both the Democratic and Republican parties for New York's Supreme Court is not expected before next Tuesday's election.

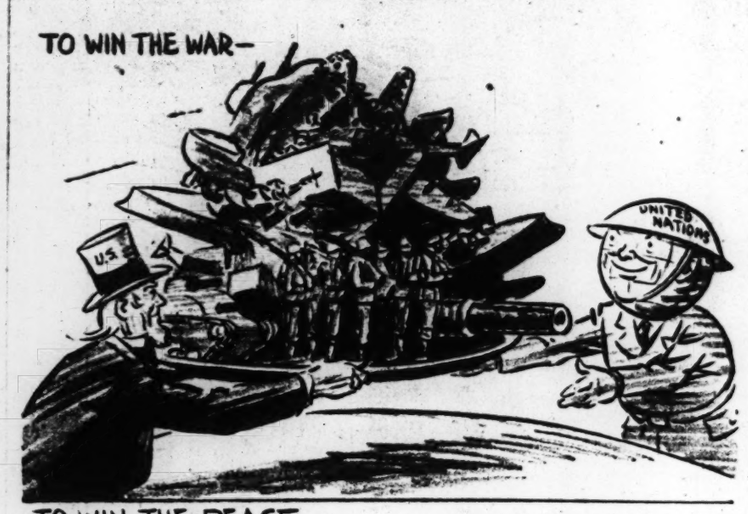
Mr. Aurelio got on the ballot through the operation of New York's method of trying to lift its judiciary above partisan brawling. Under this plan candidates for the bench are normally indorsed by both major parties. The Democrats of the First Judicial District (Manhattan and the Bronx) through party machinery largely operated by Tammany, chose Magistrate Aurelio for one of seven Supreme Court vacancies. The Republicans accepted him in exchange for Democratic indorsement of their man for another vacancy.

Then suddenly District Attorney Hogan turned up evidence that the Aurelio nomination had been obtained through the decisive intercession of one Frank Costello, ex-convict and slot-machine "czar," one of the most notorious figures in New York's underworld. The scandal caused both major parties to attempt to withdraw their indorsement, but they were enjoined in the courts. Every possible effort to get Mr. Aurelio off the ballot has failed. So now it has been left to the people to reject him at the polls.

Both major parties have resorted to the device of inventing new party labels in order to indorse substitute candidates. Unfortunately they did not this time give one man bi-partisan support. The Democrats calling themselves the Integrity Party backed the American Labor Party candidate, Matthew M. Levy, while the Republicans, as the Judiciary Party, named George Frankenthaler. Both are able lawyers, both were accepted by the Bar Association. Mr. Levy has the support of Mayor La Guardia but has been attacked as tainted by association with the labor racketeers Bioff and Browne.

Fears have been expressed that splitting of the opposition and the complications of voting machines—a mere touch on any one of seven levers will cost a citizen his chance to vote against the repudiated candidate—will allow Mr. Aurelio to slip in. We trust that the intelligence and decency of New York's electorate will prove these fears unfounded. The strange situation presents a real test of democracy. And even the rejection of Magistrate Aurelio will not end the test. The larger task is to so reform democratic processes—especially to awaken citizens to remove party machinery from the control of those who run it as one more racket—that there will be no possibility of voting for a nominee of the underworld.

Contributions



Christian Soldiers in Grass Skirts

(From Jack Blair of Fitzwilliam, N. H., an artillery officer on New Georgia.)

Dear Mother and Dad:

I'm on the dog watch, in a log-covered dugout hacked out of coral and it's almost like granite, so only a lucky, direct hit can do any damage. . . .

We are at present located near a deserted native village—a really lovely spot it must have been when it was inhabited. The Nips drove out the natives, used their quaint thatched-roof houses, destroyed some, dug up everything in the gardens, and made themselves bitterly hated. Since the Nips have been driven from this area the male natives are coming back to look over their villages and offer what help they can. They have proven themselves invaluable in many ways—including sources of valuable information about Nips.

Yesterday, a group brought in one of our wounded pilots who'd been shot down on a small, outlying island. They saw him go down, paddled in their canoe to the island and searched for four hours before finding him in a mangrove swamp.

The... are a friendly, naive people and very religious. They are all converts to the Christian faith, having been converted by English missionaries in the Church of England. They have a beautiful little chapel here which they built of bamboo, thatched palms, etc., with beautifully-carved windows, altar and native symbols. The Nips have ruined and despoiled part of it and ripped up the floor for their own use, but yesterday I think I witnessed the most touching and keenly human scene it has ever been my privilege to see.

* * *

Just as the sun was setting, I heard singing coming from the chapel, amidst the sound of artillery fire and planes droning overhead. I thought our Chaplain was holding services there for some of the men and went over to join them. Looking through the door, I saw twelve of the grass-skirted native men and boys squatting on the stringers of the floor, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" in their native tongue, in the most beautiful voices and with the basses, tenors, and altos making beautiful harmony. Our Chaplain was conducting services for them—the first service they'd had in their own church in a year and a half since the Nips drove them out. It was—under the circumstances—one of the most moving and yet incongruous scenes.

The son of the Chief is a big, jet black, strapping lad—a fine-looking chap about six feet two—and he speaks perfect English with an Oxford accent! After they were through with their service they wandered over to where we next held services for our boys and they joined in the singing with us. They seem to know all our hymns, but sing them in their native tongue. The Chief's son offered a very beautiful prayer and, at the end of the services, the Chief spoke to us in fairly good English, substantially as follows:

"We are a poor people. We lived here in great happiness and peace in our beautiful village until the Japanese came and drove us away and ruined our gardens and homes. . . . We are not rich, we do not have any firearms or airplanes or warships, but we appreciate the Americans coming here and driving the Japanese away and giving us food and medicine and treating us with kind hearts. . . . We cannot fight for you, but we will help you in every way we are able, and will bring in your wounded pilots and your seamen from the water, and give you what information we can."

* * *

Then they left in their canoe—a big, long wooden craft, intricately carved, very light, and they paddled that thing with incredible speed, heading for their temporary home on another island several miles away. I got some good photos of them in front of their chapel. . . .

As regards the fauna, we have iguanas up to three feet long, lizards up to fifteen inches, giant bats with two-feet wingspread, myriads of birds of all kinds—but no quadruped animals of any kind, that's a peculiar thing about these islands—there are no animals, only bird and reptile life. All these islands are volcanic coral and below the 6 to 10 inches of loam the ground is solid coral and makes heartbreaking work trying to dig dugouts.

As for the war, I can't tell you much, of course. Naturally, we are not living the most peaceful existence. There is one lad we've been searching for and firing at for days—we call him "Pistol Pete." He has a medium-range gun hidden back in the hills and all day long he pops a few shells at a time in our general direction, firing apparently blindly. The pesky things are apt to land most anywhere but he has four particular areas where most of them land. Boats avoid those areas in the water and men on land. If the dope isn't careful, he'll be hurting someone one of these days. JACK

(From Sergeant Walter Laird of Demopolis, Ala., Somewhere in Sicily.)

We have Italian prisoners working for us. They are treated as well as our own soldiers and have American food and cigarettes and as a lot seem very happy and only want to go home. When the Italians threw in the towel, I heard an awful racket up the street and the radios were blaring out in Italian. I thought the population was going crazy, but it soon dawned on me that it was all through joy. The war was over for them, and the prisoners all wanted to quit and go home, but I am afraid Italy is out of the war only to become the battlefield. May it not last long.

The Italians from the northern part of the country dislike the Sicilians very much. The Alpine troops seem to be the better of the lot. They say *Sicilia non buona* and talk of Napoli, Roma, and Milano and want to show us around when we get there. I don't know what their disposition will be.

No one should ever worry. Our Government set up over here does everything to help the civilians, and repair the damage. We even give them jobs and pay them and will not allow our troops to eat their food. They have their bakeries using American flour which is 100 to 1 better than what they had.

They are a happy people. Always singing and making an awful mess of American tunes. They do much better with their own, some of which I have heard many times. I find myself humming their songs some times and they all laugh. It is surprising how much they can make you understand. I think I could talk this lingo in about three months. WALTER

(From a Trainee in the American Desert)

I've been trying to learn some Spanish, but the only thing I can say is "Quanto" which means "How much?" We bought lots of melons and honey-dews from the Mexicans, and lots of times when we were carrying troops we would buy the whole load. We had melons when we couldn't get water, and maybe you think that wasn't delicious when you get so thirsty you can't talk. . . .

Even when we could get water, we didn't have enough to wash and shave with, so we were a pretty filthy and tough-looking bunch.

You have probably read in a Western story sometime about how a horse can smell water. Not only can horses smell water, but men can, too. One time we were going up into Nevada for reinforcements for the infantry and it is desert all the way. We were without water and late at night around 2 or 3 o'clock we began to sniff water, finally it got real pronounced, so we stopped.

When daylight came, we found we were only about half a mile from the Colorado River. There are some fine ranches along the Colorado with big herds of cattle and vast fields of hay.

Always on the desert the mountains are in the background. You leave one valley and go into another which, unless you know the desert, looks just like the one you left. I have driven thousands of miles back and forth across it and some parts I know pretty well by the mountain skylines and formations. But there is much of it where I could easily be lost.

It is huge; the part where maneuvers were held is alone larger than England.

Can the G. O. P. Elect a Trend?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The Old Guard Republican leaders are toying with a dangerous idea.

They are toying with the idea that a "trend"—instead of a candidate—can defeat President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

That is the kind of an idea that can blow up in your face.

It is, of course, quite a plausible idea, and Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, took great pains this week to make it seem more plausible than ever.

Mr. Spangler's political seismograph produces some persuasive data. Nobody is juggling the figures, and Postmaster General Frank Walker undoubtedly wishes the mails would quit bringing him the same bad news—such news as:

> The Republican Party in a total of 24 States is today administering the government of 61 per cent of the people of the United States.
>
> In the Presidential election next year, these 24 States will account for 312 electoral votes. To these can reasonably be added the 13 votes from Indiana, in which the Democratic Party lost every office but the Governorship, and the 16 votes from New Jersey, which is expected to go Republican next week.
>
> This means that the Republican Party is today dominant in 26 States with an electoral vote of 341, or a majority of 75.
>
> Or, turn the seismograph around and it will show that in the 38 Northern States in which next year's election will unquestionably be determined, the G. O. P. trend is headed right for home. In these 38 States the Republicans have elected 206 Congressmen to 126 for the Democrats, 38 Senators to 36 for the Democrats, and 27 State legislatures to nine Democratic and two divided.
>
> To cap it all, the Republicans carried 79 per cent of all the counties in these decisive 38 States last fall.

All this makes strong ammunition for Chairman Spangler and it's worth shooting off. It proves that there is a decided popular Republican trend in every section of the country outside the Solid South. It shows that the party has revitalized itself. It suggests that the Republican Presidential nominee next year will certainly start from scratch, and not from two miles in the rear.

These are solid and substantial facts. They are justly encouraging to the Republicans and a salutary warning to the Administration. But I have talked with no objective political reporter in Washington or elsewhere in the country who believes that the 1944 election is in the Republican bag.

The G. O. P. statisticians report that this "Republican swing" began as far back as 1936, but it didn't seem to affect the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt. They say it was "marked and continuous" in 1938 but it didn't prevent the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt in 1940. Thus it is seen that this trend does its best Republican work in the off-years and that when Mr. Roosevelt is himself a candidate for office, he has been able to reverse—or at least deflect the "trend."

Now, if this unfaltering faith in the "trend" were just partisan ebullience, it could be dismissed with a friendly nod. But it is more than that. This painstaking and persistent building of the idea, especially among party workers, that it's all over but counting the votes would seem to have a particular purpose; if not critically examined, it would have a particular effect. That effect—and probably the purpose—is to suggest that the country is swinging so far away from the Administration that any old candidate can win hands down—even the mythical "Chinaman" Henry Mencken said the Republicans could elect in 1936.

If the Republicans really come to think that they are going to inherit the Presidency by default next year, those who want to see the G. O. P. nominate a political receiver rather than a Presidential candidate will be greatly strengthened. Such a state of mind is calculated to produce a compromise nominee, an equivocal platform and a deceptive campaign. There are forces in the Party which would like to have a do-nothing candidate and a say-nothing campaign.

An irresistible "trend" has never defeated Franklin D. Roosevelt yet. Perhaps the Republicans had better look around for an irresistible candidate and forget the "trend."

Youth Is Free

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

It used to be said that there was little hope for youth in Fascist Europe—that those educated under the false systems of totalitarianism were virtually lost, or would have to go through a process of re-education. It would take 100 years, said one European liberal.

The evidence in Italy is happily, and startlingly, to the contrary. Reports from correspondents indicate that the chief resistance shown to the Germans in Italy was by students, schoolboys, and young soldiers. Where older officers ordered surrender, youth refused to obey. Count Sforza testifies that he finds older people still under the spell of Fascism, but youth free.

In Germany, such riots and resistance to the Nazis as have come to light lately have been among students. The evidence is still very fragmentary. There is little hope among German prisoners of war, however youthful. Few show any signs of leaving Nazi thinking. But we know next to nothing about how Germans as a whole think. When the time comes, their reaction may resemble somewhat that of the Italian schoolboys.

If totalitarian youth can be decontaminated, then the peacemaking after this war can be speeded up by a generation. If the generation brought up from babyhood under the most overpowering system of false education ever known in the world is still capable of independent thinking, then surely we can make peace with the nations they will constitute. And if Italian and German youth do prove their powers of escape from this mental bondage that has been erected about them, then mankind will once more have proved the invincibility of man.

There are less grand, but equally significant, reasons for the potential revolt from Fascism of its erstwhile kindergarten. Youth is always rebellious. It strikes out against the ideas of its elders and their status quo. It knows what it is against, if it does not know what it is for. It is ready for something new. It has been let down by the established order—this time by Fascism—just as its elders were dissatisfied with democracy.

This generation of European youth grew toward maturity in monstrous and barren days. It has been hungry—hungrier than even students ever ought to be—although that wouldn't have mattered if youth had been able to eat and drink its fill at the springs of learning. But this youth has missed the soft, rosy sunrises and sunsets of academic and spiritual freedom. Its sun rose brassy, on the perfervid days of totalitarian frenzy, and it sinks in the twilight of the Fascist gods.

Out of that twilight, however, Italian youth seems to be finding regeneration. Nobody knows how far it will be swept. The fires of communism, or at least of the order that holds together the Russian nation, are not far over the hill, and their red glow reflects tonight in all the valleys and forests of Europe. Democracy, as yet, has no such tinder.

It should be no surprise to find Italian youth sound. Humankind renews itself each generation, it has another chance, and when the old generation is sufficiently discredited, youth can draw a fair picture on the new slate. In the United States, the very generation of WPA, CCC, NYA, and jive has become the generation of Bataan and the B-17's, of Guadalcanal and Salerno. There have never been finer Americans than these children of the depression, who face their destiny with a simplicity—and a trust in God—we would never have dared hope for five years ago.

In short, we are seeing false education proved powerless. There was plenty of false education in the United States. It still bemuses many of the oldsters; does it fool the fighting youngsters? Not at all. The nearer they come to peril—and those schoolboys in Italy, like our soldiers, airmen, sailors, looked at peril very close—the more simply and clearly they see true values.

Youth is free because youth is man, and man is free-born. The boys in the Spitfires and the Hurricanes during the Battle of Britain, the lads who swarm from the landing craft through the surf of a hundred beachheads, the cockneys and countrymen in Montgomery's Eighth, the barely armed, unorganized boys who fought in the streets of Naples and around the university there—all these are saving us. They do not need re-education. They have had it: it came in the twinkling of an eye. It was their birthright, for it was the recognition of Man.

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